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## On Rights Abuses

### U.S. Criticizes Marcos But Will Not Slash Aid

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The State Department, in a report prepared for Congress, has criticized the government of Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines for the use of torture and "severe intrusions on individual rights." Despite this, government officials said that the Carter administration plans to maintain existing levels of military aid to the Philippines next year.

According to officials, the administration's military assistance request for the 1979 fiscal year contains a request for \$36.6 million in arms aid and credits for the Philippines, the same level approved by Congress last year. This figure could grow significantly if the administration succeeds this year in concluding a new base rights agreement with the Philippines this year. U.S. officials estimate that the agreement could provide the Marcos government with more than \$100 million in long-term military assistance.

Some officials privately argue that the credibility of the administration's human rights program might be jeopardized by maintaining existing levels of aid to the Philippines and other nations accused by the State Department of violating personal and political liberties.

The State Department's report is part of an assessment of 105 nations that receive some form of U.S. military or economic assistance which will be released by Congress this week. The report, a copy of which was obtained by The New York Times, says the martial law instituted in 1972 by Mr. Marcos has "resulted in the suspension of democratic forms of government and in the severe curtailment of human rights of individual citizens."

While noting that the government's use of torture against political enemies of the Marcos administration appears to have "declined in frequency," the report accuses the government of continuing to use torture, employing "such methods as water treatment, electric shock, long isolation and physical beating."

It says that President Marcos has taken steps this year to curtail the powers of military courts, released several political prisoners and announced a presidential election for this year. "But no real steps have yet been taken toward the restoration of democratic government or the elimination of the more severe intrusions on individual rights," it adds.

The human rights assessments are required under a 1976 law mandating that human rights violations be considered in allocating U.S. military assistance. In briefings for Congress on the administration's 1979 assistance request, officials are said to have stressed that the \$4.1-billion package of aid and credits contains no increases for nations judged to be human rights violators.

Representatives of the commission are also said to have told congressional staff aides that the request represents a \$500-million cut in last year's total of military assistance and that this reflects President Carter's policy of extending over-aid to nations on human rights.

However, officials acknowledge that the \$4.1-billion figure does not include additional funds the administration might seek in supplemental requests if new defense cooperation agreements with the Philippines, Greece and Turkey are completed and approved this year.

As a result, congressional aides think it likely the administration's overall request for the 1979 fiscal year will rise above this year's total of \$4.6 billion. Although the request provides for no increases in grant aid, sales credit or military training funds for nations judged to be human rights violators, it does provide for a \$500-million cut in last year's total of military assistance.

At the commission's session last year, U.S. efforts to raise the question of Soviet persecution of dissidents made little headway against Moscow's claim of interference with its sovereignty.

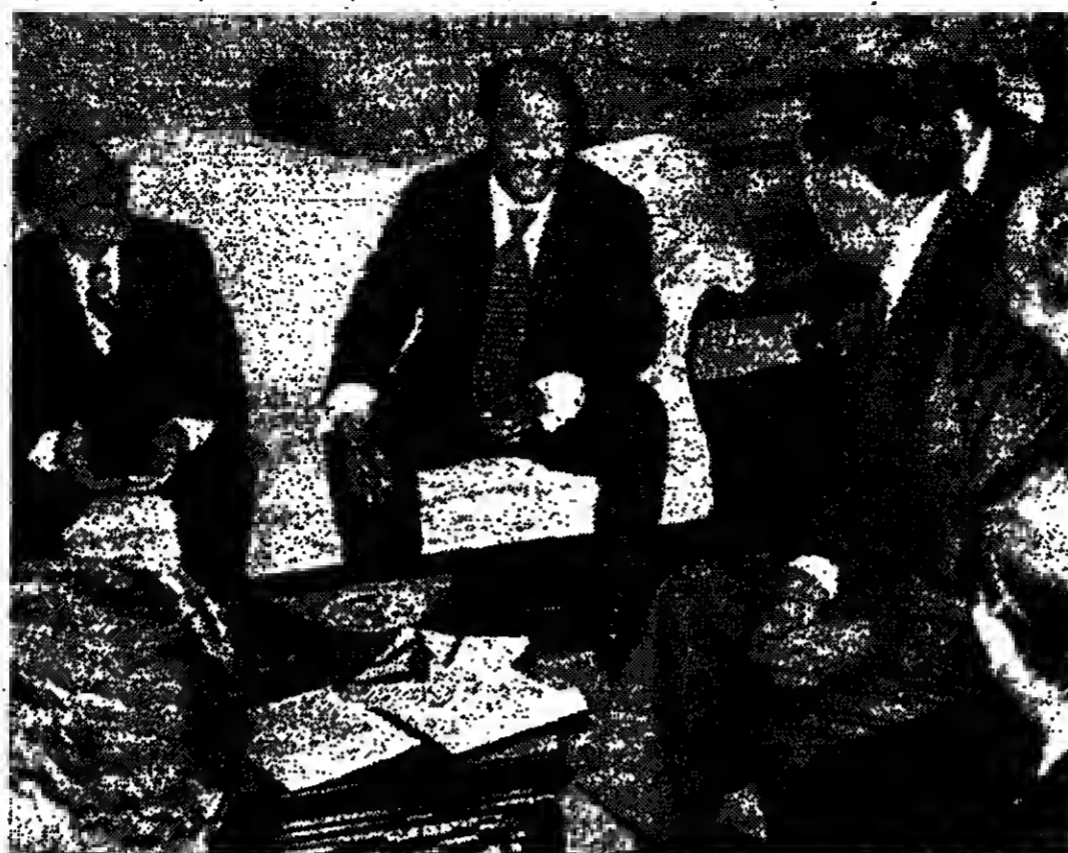
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Egyptian President Anwar Sadat conferring with U.S. Jewish leaders in Washington.

## On Powers of Transition Chief, Council

### Rhodesia Moderates Bar U.S., U.K.

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The participants of the Salisbury majority-rule settlement conference today dealt the British-U.S. initiative a further setback, rejecting proposals recently hammered out on Malta.

The new proposals were sent to Salisbury by British Foreign Secretary David Owen following the Malta talks involving the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front, Mr. Owen and Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

The new proposals were sent to the Rhodesian government, the United African National Council, headed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and the African National Council, led by the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole.

But the third group taking part in the "internal settlement" talks here, the anti-apartheid, tribal-based Zimbabwe United Peoples' Organization, did not receive the five-page document. The group, which is led by Chief Jeremiah Chirau, is not recognized by Britain. The talks here are scheduled to resume tomorrow.

Committee's Powers The principal element of the document concerns the powers that a British resident commissioner would have during a transition period before majority rule is established.

The document provides that a governing council would be established and that the resident commissioner would be obliged to consult it except when dealing with external affairs, defense and internal security.

The British-U.S. majority-rule blueprint unveiled in September

Cambodia Bars Hanoi Peace Bid

BANGKOK, Feb. 6 (UPI)—An official Radio Phnom Penh broadcast, Cambodia said today its troops would continue to fight Vietnam, apparently rejecting Hanoi's newest demand for peace negotiations between the two warring neighbors.

Hanoi radio, meanwhile, continued to repeat its peace plan, which included provision for international supervision of a 10-kilometer buffer strip along the frontier.

neers of any kind ever to hit man. It killed at least 20 million and perhaps as many as 40 million people around the world, including 550,000 Americans. The black (bubonic) plague in the 14th century took more lives, an estimated 60 million, but during a period of several years.

Origins Unexplained And there is still no satisfactory explanation of the origin of new strains of flu virus that totally defy previous vaccines and make influenza pandemics a continuing fact of human life.

But as scientists learn more about the sea-urine-like flu virus—about four millionths of an inch in diameter, each with two kinds of spikes protruding from its spherical body—they have come increasingly to suspect that an enormous, natural, apparently ineradicable reservoir of the viruses exists in domestic animals and migratory birds.

The popular theory today is that these animal flu viruses, either directly or after hybridization with human flu, can be blamed for the great pandemics.

What makes flu viruses unique, and thereby explains why they are so flexible that no single vaccine can work against all strains of the disease, is the simplicity of their genes, which are the blueprints for reproduction.

Compared to a long double-stranded strand of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), or even a long single strand of ribonucleic acid (RNA), flu viruses are genetically uncomplexed. Eight short, single-stranded RNA gene segments.

This allows the flu genes to exchange pieces, or mutate, much easier and more frequently than complex viruses can, according to Dr. John Lamontagne of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Mutations can make the viruses slightly different, or sometimes radically different from previous viruses. If the new flu virus is only slightly different—resulting from so-called genetic

## Urges U.S. to Apply Pressure

### Sadat Accuses Israel Of Obstructing Talks

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat, declaring Egypt's continuing commitment to the "peace of peace" in the Middle East, today strongly criticized Israel for foot-dragging in direct negotiations between the two nations.

"The Israeli position is hardening rather than softening as we go along," Mr. Sadat told the National Press Club in a televised luncheon speech. He said that it was up to Israel to make the next move in the stalled talks.

He said the proposed Israeli solution for the key issues of the West Bank and Gaza "is based on continuation of occupation" by Israeli troops and this, he said, was unacceptable.

He particularly denounced the establishment by the government of Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin of "illegal settlements" in the West Bank and the Sinai and the Sinai.

"We were told that the Israeli government would rather resign than compromise on the illegal settlements that were built on Arab land in defiance of world opinion," Mr. Sadat said, referring to the negotiations with Israel.

"We are told that the Arabs, Christians and Muslims alike—Israelis welcome resumption of shuttle diplomacy. Page 5.

have no claim to Jerusalem... We are told that Israel does not need our recognition."

Mr. Sadat said that the negotiating process requires compromises by both sides and added: "I would like to make it crystal clear that we remain committed to the cause of peace and determined to give it every possible chance."

"I am willing to give the experiment every possible chance, until I reach the conclusion that enough time has elapsed without achieving any tangible progress," Mr. Sadat said.

Concessions Sought The Egyptian leader did not say what he might do if Israel did not make the concessions he seeks, among them creation of a Palestinian state, making Jerusalem an "open city" and removing Israeli settlements in Arab territory occupied by Israel since the 1967 war.

However, he did call on the United States—government and people—to put pressure on Israel to compromise, noting that Israel

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## In Somalia War

### Dayan Says Israel Selling 'Certain Arms' to Ethiopia

TEL AVIV, Feb. 6 (AP)—Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today that Israel was selling weapons to Ethiopia in that country's war against Somalia, Israel radio reported.

Mr. Dayan said in Zurich that Israel was not supplying manpower or planes, but "certain arms."

Mr. Dayan is in Zurich on a fund-raising mission. Mr. Dayan was quoted as saying that Israel had ties with Ethiopia, but never with Somalia, and the arms sales "do not have to be in secret," the radio reported.

The Foreign Minister said that Israel was supporting the Ethiopians because that country con-

trools the sea lanes to Israel's southern port of Eilat, the radio reported.

It was the first confirmation that Israel was supporting the Ethiopians. Foreign and Defense Ministry officials gave a standard answer to all inquiries about the issue: "We never discuss foreign weapons sales."

Officials have refused to add anything to Mr. Dayan's remarks to the radio, and refused to say what sort of weapons were being supplied.

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Ferdinand Marcos

## Trial' Period For UN Unit Seen by U.S.

GENEVA, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The United Nations Human Rights Commission today began a five-week session that the U.S. representative said would test its credibility and viability.

Former Rep. Edward Mevinsky said that the United States viewed the commission as "being on trial."

An Iowa Democrat, Mr. Mevinsky was appointed U.S. member of the commission by President Carter last July.

The session, the commission's 23rd, would show whether the 33-member body will have a "double standard" or will deal evenly-handedly and across the board with human-rights violations, the U.S. representative said.

The commission has come under heavy criticism in the West for concentrating its attention on the human-rights situation in South Africa, Chile and the Arab territories occupied by Israel while its majority of Third World and Communist members blocked efforts to debate developments in the Soviet bloc and in black African countries.

At the commission's session last year, U.S. efforts to raise the question of Soviet persecution of dissidents made little headway against Moscow's claim of interference with its sovereignty.

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Moshe Dayan

... in Zurich.

## Plane Hijacked To W. Germany

FRANKFURT, Feb. 6 (AP)—An unnamed, 24-year-old Czechoslovak carried a dummy bomb today forced a Czechoslovak jetliner with 48 persons aboard to fly to Frankfurt, where he surrendered to German police, authorities said.

Frankfurt police spokesman Hans Metzger said that machine gun-ruction engineer Vlastislav Mohar requested political asylum in West Germany after the hijacking. Soviet-built Tupolev-154 of Czechoslovakia's state-owned CSA airline landed here.

An East German couple and their child on board the hijacked plane also asked for political asylum in West Germany, police said.

Mr. Mohar told police he commanded the plane shortly after it took off from Schoenefeld Airport in East Berlin for a scheduled flight to Prague.

Mr. Metzger said that Mr. Mohar showed a stewardess what he said was a bomb—a briefcase with two protruding wires connected to a switch at the handle—and gave her a note for the pilot, threatening to blow up the plane unless it headed for Frankfurt. Police discovered after Mr. Mohar's surrender that the bomb was a dummy.

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## Foreign Reporters Have Fewer Problems

## Rhodesian Censorship Toughest on Locals

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Feb. 6 (NYT).—You must let me introduce you to my new editor," a British reporter said, provoking chuckles from his drinking companions at the Quill Club, a gathering place for newsmen in the Rhodesian capital. "He's no Hemingway, but his khaki shorts are splendidly starched."

Black humor is the club's stock-in-trade. For nearly a month, reporters covering the war between Rhodesian government forces and black nationalist guerrillas have been required by law to submit all accounts of military activity for clearance by the Ministry of Combined Operations.

For the first five years of the war, the only restraint was a requirement that reporters accompanying military units on operations submit their dispatches for clearance. The new regulations, approved after strong pressure from the armed forces, extend the requirement to any report touching on security.

The restrictions, set out in a decree published under the Emergency Powers Act, carry a maximum penalty of a \$1,500 fine and 12 months in jail.

## New 'Stresses'

Officials have attributed the tightening of the system to the new "stresses" on the country caused by an intensification in guerrilla operations and a sharply rising casualty list. But they have conceded that a furor last year involving an American photographer's allegations against the armed forces was a factor in the move.

The photographer, J. Ross Baughman, who was working for the Associated Press, said he had witnessed brutal treatment of suspected guerrillas by Rhodesian soldiers during a mission. Baughman, who produced photographs to support his allegations, left the country before his story broke.

He has been promised immunity from prosecution if he returns to testify at a military inquiry into the charges. But the incident has embarrassed the government, which consistently denies black nationalist charges of torture and brutality.

Under the new arrangements, reporters deliver their articles to the Milton Building, an imposing edifice in the center of the capital that serves as military headquarters. While they wait, the censors—some of them civilians doing reserve duty and others professional military men—take their copy away for scrutiny.

The extent of the censorship varies widely. In the first days under the new regulations, officers were removing whole pas-

sages from stories, and occasionally rejecting them entirely. But meetings between reporters and officials appear to have placed limits on the blue-penciling, at least for foreign reporters.

One New York Times report submitted earlier this week was returned without a single change. Even the word "guerrillas" was left untouched, despite the censors' expressed preference for the word "terrorists." Unofficial figures on the war's mounting death toll, another sensitive issue, were also approved.

The process is not always so benign. A piece submitted by one correspondent about a recent upsurge in guerrilla activity in the Salisbury area was returned with

more than a dozen changes of wording. Several paragraphs dealing with the mounting apprehensions of whites had been removed.

For local reporters, the restrictions are even more severe. Under two regulations handed down late last month, no reference can be made to the existence or activities of eight nationalist organizations and their leaders, including the Patriotic Front, the alliance that controls the guerrillas.

The regulations, known as "D-notices," were delivered to the editor of the Rhodesia Herald, the country's leading newspaper, by two uniformed policemen. The notices also prohibit the paper from mentioning the restrictions.

The government's determination to enforce the restrictions was demonstrated two weeks ago when a high-ranking military officer visited a local newspaper shortly before deadline and out several paragraphs from an article.

## Concerns Not Political

The piece that was censored was about local reaction to the army's new "safe return" policy for guerrillas. Under this policy, pamphlets have been dropped in war zones promising that guerrillas turning themselves in will not be hanged. When the general removed criticism of the policy from the article, the editor decided not to publish it.

Officials who have discussed the restrictions with reporters insist that they were introduced to protect military operations against harmful disclosures, such as details of tactics or sources of supplies.

Reporters have been assured that the censors' concerns are military, not political, but in practice the distinction becomes blurred. For example, a provision allowing the censors to remove anything that might adversely "affect the morale" of the government forces could be interpreted to bar reports that present the guerrillas as a growing threat to stability.

Officials have asked reporters to "try to work as a team" with the censors and recognize that the restrictions are necessary. "These regulations are anathema to me," one high-ranking government official told reporters. "But at times of stress it is necessary, alas, to do these things."

Among local journalists, there is agreement that certain restrictions are necessary. "In a Rhodesian, so I accept that in a time of war the country's interests must come first," one editor said. "But I still believe in the old adage 'Know thine enemy.' If our enemy can't even be named, can our readers be said to know him?"



Riot policemen and water cannons surround the jerry-built tower at the end of a Narita Airport runway.

## Japan Police Dislodge Leftists From Airport Protest Tower

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (WP).—After a daylong struggle, police tonight dislodged a group of students and farmers from a fortress-like structure erected in protest of Tokyo's new international airport.

Police moved in late this evening with fire hoses and tear gas

and arrested 36 persons, most of them students, and prepared to rip down a tower that violated aviation safety laws on the fringes of an airport runway.

At least 22 policemen were injured as protesters inside the concrete and steel fortress threw firebombs, large rocks, and heavy iron bolts at them.

The airport, located in Narita, 50 miles from Tokyo, is scheduled to open March 30. It has been the frequent target of bitter armed protests by farmers, who object to having their land taken for runways, and radical students opposed to the national government.

## Long Protest

The protesters have vowed to continue the opposition even after the airport is opened, and a leader has talked of attacking the control tower. The opponents have become a major embarrassment to the Japanese government, which had hoped to open the airport in 1973 as a modern gateway to Asia.

By midnight, the police had not succeeded in hauling down the lower because the muddy field would not give traction for a large truck bearing a heavy crane. Meanwhile, at least four students clung to their perches high on the tower, refusing to surrender.

## U.S. Assails Marcos Rule

(Continued from Page 1) rights violators, the officials said that only Nicaragua has had its assistance completely cut off. However, aid to several Latin American states, including Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Paraguay and Peru, is being reduced, which "in some cases" is said to reflect human rights considerations.

The administration's aid request contains no credits for Brazil or Argentina because these two countries ended their military assistance agreements with Washington last year after the State Department criticized their human rights performance.

Existing Commitments In contrast to Latin American states, the administration, for geopolitical reasons, has decided to maintain existing commitments to recipients elsewhere. In the Philippines case, U.S. bases at Subic Bay and Clark Air Field are viewed by officials as vital to maintaining the future U.S. military presence in East Asia, particularly after the withdrawal of U.S. Army ground forces from South Korea.

In addition to the \$36.5 million for the Philippines, the administration is also asking for \$275 million in sales credits for South Korea in fiscal 1979.

In the case of South Korea, however, the State Department's human rights report notes some improvement during the last year. While noting that torture "cannot be ruled out in isolated cases," the State Department says it does not believe it is now regularly employed by the South Korean government.

The report also says political prisoners in South Korean jails are receiving better treatment and that several have been granted paroles. While it notes that South Korean measures curbing political activity have been relaxed, the report says restrictions still violate international standards.

## Dayan Leaves for Europe, Washington

## Israel Welcomes U.S. Return to Shuttle Role

TEL AVIV, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Israel today welcomed the decision by President Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to resume U.S. shuttle diplomacy in efforts to reactivate the deadlocked political round of the Middle East peace talks.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan expressed that view before leaving for Zurich, en route to the United States for a 10-day public relations campaign to explain Israel's position in the peace negotiations.

Mr. Dayan will stop in Washington for talks with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. It was not known whether he would meet with President Carter.

## Atherton Trip

Mr. Carter and Mr. Sadat, in their weekend talks, agreed that Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton Jr. should return to the Middle East to try to help resolve the thorny Palestinian issue that in part led to the breakdown of the political talks in Jerusalem Jan. 18.

"I see positively the negotiations between us and Egypt and relate in a positive way to the role of the United States in this effort, and I am glad that Atherton will be returning shortly to continue his efforts," Mr. Dayan said.

He said that he did not expect Mr. Atherton to return to the Middle East until Mr. Sadat ends his European tour. Mr. Dayan will return to Israel about Feb. 17.

Mr. Dayan acknowledged that timing of his visit to the United States, so close to that of Mr. Sadat's, "will impel me to present our position" in the peace-making process to the U.S. public.

## West Bank Clashes

Meanwhile, in Nablus, an Arab town on the West Bank, hundreds of high school students clashed with Israeli troops for the second day and 50 were arrested. Witnesses said that the students left their classes early, threw rocks at police and set burning-tire barricades in the

main streets before authorities closed the schools and ordered the demonstrations broken up. The demonstrations were to protest recent settlements on the West Bank and President Sadat's role in the peace talks.

Bomb Ring Seized TEL AVIV, Feb. 6 (AP).—Police have arrested Palestinian agents smuggling explosives in the occupied West Bank of the

Jordan, it was announced yesterday. Three separate loads of explosives concealed in the sides of cargo crates arrived in Israel via the port of Haifa, a police communiqué said. The third consignment was discovered on Jan. 25 and led to the arrest of a network of the el-Fatah guerrilla organization operating in the West Bank town of Nablus, the police said.

## Sadat Says Israel Obstructs Talks, Urges U.S. Pressure

(Continued from Page 1)

hard work, dedication and perseverance." But he said, "It involves concessions by both sides."

He listed what he said Egypt was ready to accept:

- "The termination of belligerency..."
- "Establishment of peaceful relations..."
- "Providing all necessary guarantees for security of every state..."

- "Allowing innocent passage through the Strait of Tiran..."
- "Respect for the rights of every state in the area to sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence..."

In return, he said, Israel should be prepared to accept, "within the framework of a comprehensive settlement..."

- "Withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, in conformity with the principle of inadmissibility of acquisition of territory by war..."
- "Provisions that would enable the Palestinian people to exercise their natural right to self-determination..."

- "Providing for the necessary guarantees for mutual security..."

He said that creation of a Palestinian state would not threaten Israel's security, arguing that such a state should be linked with Jordan.

Mr. Sadat, who met for two

days with President Carter during the weekend to discuss the state of the negotiations, told his audience that Israel, rather than taking the path of compromise, was returning to the "vicious circle of arguing over every single word or comma" in peace proposals.

Referring to the opening of more Jewish settlements in the occupied territory, which President Carter has called "illegal obstacles to peace," the Egyptian President said:

"The Israeli government cannot hide behind 'anathema groups' which are beating the drums of war in their feverish campaign to close these settlements."

"Unholy March" In fact, he said, "the government is leading the unholy march of the lawbreakers. They all should realize that the establishment of an ultra-modern and foreign-financed ghetto around every Arab town is not a 'way to coexist.'"

Today's speech, Mr. Sadat's first since his six-day visit here, which has been viewed as a strong bid for support for the Egyptian position by the U.S. public, followed an hour-long meeting he held with a delegation of U.S. Jewish leaders.

Afterward, Philip Klutznick, president of the Jewish Congress, told reporters: "We had a thorough and complete briefing from President Sadat on his viewpoints and attitudes."

Mr. Klutznick said the Jewish group was unanimous in the conclusion... to pursue the initiative that was begun in Jerusalem.

## French Parties Seen Waging Rigid Ideological Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

"A historic compromise with the Christian Democrats to form a coalition government. In Britain the Labor government has put into effect an economic austerity program that has stolen much of the ground from under the Conservatives."

German Program In West Germany, the Social Democrats are committed to an anti-inflationary program—at the risk of continued slow growth and unemployment—that is not much different from what could be expected under the Christian Democrats. In Sweden, the first center-right government in almost half a century has done little to challenge the welfare society built by the Social Democrats.

In Portugal, where there was a leftist military revolution four years ago, the governing Socialists have formed a coalition with a conservative party.

Only in France is the feeling widespread that, if a new government emerges, it will reset the country's course on such matters as the ownership of industry, the distribution of wealth, the relationship between labor and management and other fundamental issues.

Elsewhere in Western Europe the ideal of state ownership of industry has waned because nationalized companies have often proved inefficient, overstaffed and a financial drain. But state control over production continues to be a central tenet of French Socialists and Communists, who view private capital and ownership as basically wasteful and exploitative of the working class.

"Andacious Redistribution" "Swedish social democracy accomplished an audacious and intelligent redistribution by social and fiscal means," said Mr. Mitterrand. "But I think that the Swedes were wrong to neglect to take over the great centers of production and credit."

The French left is not advocating wholesale state control of industry, nor is nationalization a new element in the French economy. Hundreds of firms were taken over by the first Gaullist government after World War II, partly because of widespread bankruptcy and partly because many of their owners were accused of collaboration with the Nazis.

The state owns most banks and insurance companies. The government has taken an active role in guiding the private sector into such new industries as aviation, computers and oil exploration by manipulating taxes and credits or, in some cases, by joint ven-

tures with private capital. About 14 million workers are employed in state industries, but in terms of sales turnover only 7 per cent of manufacturing industry is in state hands.

What is new about the nationalization program is its aim of bringing a substantial part of manufacturing under state control. The left has vowed to nationalize large private manufacturing groups and about 40 of their fully owned subsidiaries, all of which account for 8 per cent of the industrial labor force of 650,000 persons.

The left has made it clear that companies, both private and state-owned, must show far more concern for the welfare of their workers. Both Communists and Socialists have promised to increase the minimum monthly wage from \$70 to \$80, or 35 per cent, and to give steep raises to other low-paid workers. They would also grant an additional week's paid vacation, lower the retirement age to between 55 and 60 and increase family allowances.

The left has promised to achieve immediate "inroads" against the more than a million unemployed by making it more difficult for private concerns to discharge workers and by forcing state companies to take on more employees.

## Flu Virus: Its 'Simple' Nature Makes It a Formidable Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)

pandemic was about to occur. In fact, it is unclear why the 1976 outbreak afflicted only about 500 Americans.

At least two other theories concerning pandemics have been proposed, and these are based on the existence of an extensive animal reservoir of flu viruses. These two ideas, as formulated in a scientific American magazine article by Martin Kaplan, who recently retired from the World Health Organization, and Dr. Robert Webster of St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, are that:

- "A human influenza virus recombines [genetically] with an influenza virus from lower animals and acquires a completely new [characteristic] while retaining the capacity to cause disease in man."
- "An influenza virus of lower animals is transmitted to man and acquires the capacity to cause disease in man..."

Flu undoubtedly afflicts ani-

mals, from pigs, horses and calves to dogs, chickens, turkeys, even bears. And the evidence with swine, in particular, is that human flu virus can infect pigs, and pig flu virus can infect humans.

A flu virus from horses has been found in Miami thoroughbreds and in an isolated horse herd in Mongolia. "A possible explanation is that it was carried by migratory birds," the two researchers wrote.

Mr. Kaplan and Dr. Webster conclude that the best case can be made for the theory of recombinations between human and animal viruses, although they admit it is circumstantial. But, if either of these animal-based theories is correct, it probably means that flu will always plague mankind.

Air Cadets Stricken AIR FORCE ACADEMY, Colo. Feb. 6 (AP).—The Air Force Academy canceled all classes and military training today and restricted 4,300 cadets to the academy grounds as hundreds reported sick with a flu-like illness.

More than 800 cadets had been confined to bed during the weekend, and several hundred more were in line to see doctors today, an academy spokesman, Capt. Tom Boyd, said. He added that only two cadets were in the academy hospital.

Colorado health officials said tests indicated that at least some cadets were victims of influenza but the type of flu had not yet been identified. Outbreaks of Victoria and Texas influenza have been reported in Colorado this winter. An outbreak of Russian flu was reported recently at Cheyenne, Wyo.

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Make it Mackinlay's

The Five Generations Scotch

Shuttle to Replace Marston

## Dash Reportedly to Be Named U.S. Attorney in Philadelphia

By Nicholas Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Attorney General Griffin Bell selected Samuel Dash, former chief counsel and staff director of the Senate Watergate Committee, to assume the controversial U.S. attorney post in Philadelphia, key congressional sources said yesterday.

According to Senate sources, Bell is expected early this week to appoint Mr. Dash to replace David Marston, who was charged by the Carter administration last month.

Marvin Wall, a spokesman for Mr. Bell, said that there were no matters in the appointment process still being checked. Late in the week Mr. Bell said that he considered Mr. Dash the likely choice among five candidates for the post.

Mr. Marston, a Republican, was

removed as U.S. attorney after Rep. Joshua Ellberg, D-Pa., intervened with President Carter. Later it was disclosed that Rep. Ellberg was under investigation by Mr. Marston's office in connection with allegations that he used his influence to get federal and state aid for a hospital that had retained his law firm.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Bell denied having known that Rep. Ellberg was under investigation when Mr. Marston's removal was ordered. Rep. Ellberg's effort to have Mr. Marston replaced is under a federal inquiry to determine whether it constituted an obstruction of justice.

After Mr. Marston's dismissal, Mr. Bell appointed a group of lawyers to select a list of candidates for the post. Five persons were recommended. Mr. Bell interviewed two, Mr. Dash and Clayton Undercoffler 2d, a Philadelphia lawyer.

### Watergate Counsel

Mr. Dash, 53, a former district attorney in Philadelphia, is a law professor and director of the Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure at Georgetown University here. He was chief counsel of the Senate Select Committee on Campaign Practices, as the Watergate committee was formally known.

If he becomes the U.S. attorney in Philadelphia, Mr. Dash will take charge of two politically sensitive investigations.

One is investigating whether Rep. Ellberg improperly influenced the agencies to support the construction of a \$68-million addition to Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia in exchange for about \$800,000 in legal fees paid to his law firm. This investigation includes an inquiry into whether Rep. Ellberg and Rep. Daniel Flood, another Pennsylvania Democrat, improperly conspired to arrange for \$14.5 million of the money to come through special federal grants.

The other is investigating whether Rep. Flood used the influence of his congressional office and his committee chairmanships to influence federal agencies and foreign governments in exchange for payoffs and kickbacks. Rep. Ellberg and Rep. Flood have denied the allegations.



Samuel Dash

## Haldeman Offers 'Deep Throat' Guess

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP).—Former Nixon aide H.R. Haldeman says in his forthcoming book that he believes Fred Fielding, former deputy counsel to Richard Nixon, was the Watergate scandal's mysterious "Deep Throat," New York magazine says.

The magazine said in this issue that it learned of the identity of the yet-to-be-published "The Ends of Power" from Haldeman family sources.

The magazine said that the book will name the 38-year-old Fielding, who worked under the House counsel John Dean, the source used by The Washington Post reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein to break the Watergate scandal.

Fielding was named by Mr. Nixon's resignation.

Mr. Haldeman, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Dean were not available for comment.

15-Minute Erasure  
The magazine said that, as for the 15-minute erasure on one of the White House tape recordings, the book will say that it was Mr. Nixon himself, and not his secretary, Rosemary Woods, who was responsible. Miss Woods said she accidentally deleted the tape.

Nixon intended to go through the tapes, erasing incriminating conversations wherever found them, but soon realized a task would take years, the magazine said, without further erasure.

Mr. Haldeman was sentenced Feb. 21, 1975, to 2 1/2 years for conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury charges related to the Watergate investigation. In October, Judge in Sirica reduced his sentence to one to four years.

He is now in charge of the upstate Prison sewer facility, an administrative job, and will be eligible for parole on April 27 for serving 1 1/2 years at the Morris facility.

oncorde for Braniff?  
NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Reuters). Braniff International Airlines started talks with British Airways to lease a supersonic jet for a New York-to-Jamaica run, a Braniff spokesman said today.

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## Drifts Pile Up

Moscow's Street Cleaners  
Snowed by Red Tape, Winter

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Feb. 6.—This city's once-renowned snow removal capabilities have been drastically diminished this winter by bureaucratic blunders and unexpectedly heavy snowfalls.

Even the harshest critics of Soviet life used to shake their heads in wonder at the speed with which a small, well-equipped army of city maintenance personnel used to rid Moscow's streets of snow. But no more.

"I don't know what's happened," a middle-aged man said recently. "I used to be that by the

time I started for work in the morning, the streets would already be clean, even if there had been a heavy snowfall during the night. Now they're just starting to clean up during the morning rush hour."

The problem is apparently not a lack of special equipment. The city owns thousands of snowplows, snow-removal machines, sand spreaders, and jeep-like vehicles equipped with big snow brushes.

The snow-removal machines use metal arms to pull snow onto an attached escalator-like device. At the top of the escalator, the snow drops into a dump truck. Muscovites have nicknamed the machines capitalist (capitalists) because the metal arms haul in the snow like a greedy poker player pulls in a large pot.

In September, the capitalist machines were checked in the big parking lot near Lenin stadium. The city owns 650 of the special machines, 430 sand spreaders, and nearly 1,000 of the jeep-like street cleaners.

For all the equipment, however, residents are complaining bitterly about the sad state of the

Army Promotion  
Sparks Dispute in  
Arab Emirates

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates, Feb. 6 (UPI).—United Arab Emirates officials are seeking to defuse a potential blowup over the appointment of a new military chief here, military and political sources said.

Officials and local media imposed an apparent blackout on the crisis, which led Dubai to withdraw its troops from the Emirates Army and place them on one-hour emergency alert in a dispute with the most powerful sheikhdom, Abu Dhabi.

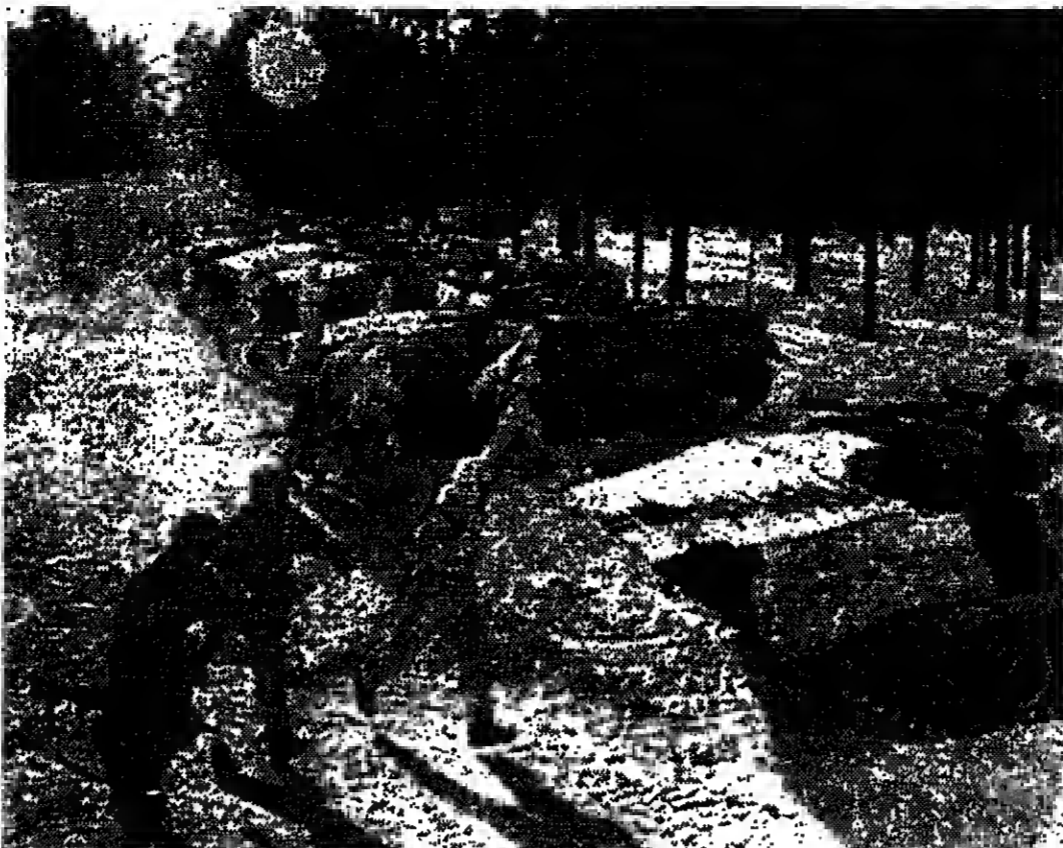
Political sources said that the United Arab Emirates and Abu Dhabi's leader, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, had cut short a visit to Pakistan and returned home to seek a solution to the dispute. There was no official confirmation that he had returned.

Sheikh Zayed, in an apparent bid to cement a 1976 decree fusing the armed forces of the seven Emirates' sheikhdoms, last Wednesday promoted his son, Sheikh Sultan bin Zayed, from colonel to brigadier and named him to lead a joint military command, Dubai, which military sources said had not been consulted on the move, put its armed forces on alert Thursday.

Actress Leads Protest  
For EEC Unemployed

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Some 200 demonstrators marched round the Common Market headquarters today chanting "Jobs for young people now."

A delegation, led by actress Vanessa Redgrave, called on Henk Vredeling, EEC employment commissioner, to ask him what measures the market's Executive Commission planned to take to create more jobs.



WAR GAMES—Soviet troops scrambling to their tanks during war games, code named Berezhina in White Russia. U.S. and European observers were invited to watch the games.

streets. There are big snowdrifts on some of the main thoroughfares. Some side streets are nearly unusable. Buses, trams, and trolleys are running behind schedule because of the snow. Sometimes buses cannot even pull to the side to pick up passengers and are forced to stop in the middle of the street.

The Moskovskaya Pravda newspaper complained recently that there were such "mountains of snow" at a bus stop on Lyustovskaya street that "You should really be an alpinist to reach the bus. If only one man faces the obstacle, it's not so bad. But if there is a crowd of people and a bus approaching, it's a real problem."

Boris Leifshits, chief of the city's street-cleaning department, blamed an unusually heavy snowfall around Christmas for the problem. Half of a normal winter's snowfall fell in December alone. "That is very unusual," Mr. Leifshits said. The heaviest snows are normally in February and March.

The number of private cars in Moscow has mushroomed in recent years, adding to the obstacles for street cleaners. Some owners rent garages to store their vehicles for the winter. But others simply leave them parked on the street.

Still, heavy December snows and inadequate parking regulations seem a poor excuse for streets that are still clogged several weeks later.

Moskovskaya Pravda said that

one problem is a lack of dump trucks to haul the snow away. Two of Moscow's 15 regions had only eight trucks to cart snow. "What are we supposed to do when we have only two trucks to haul away the snow?" said street cleaners in another region. Fleets of the snow-removal machines thus stand idle because there are not enough dump trucks.

The newspaper also discovered that one of every nine snow brushes for those jeep-like vehicles was broken. And it confirmed

that most of the snow-removal equipment is idle at night. "We work only during the daytime," said G. M. Zhovner, a mechanic at a garage for maintenance equipment.

Not only would the street cleaners find it easier to work at night, when there is virtually no traffic, the newspaper noted, but "Why not use trucks at night when there are more of them available? They're only left standing in garages otherwise."

© Los Angeles Times.

## Hollywood Film Executive Quits

## In Furor on Alleged Check Misuse

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—David Begelman, who has been at the center of a Hollywood financial scandal, resigned today as president of the motion picture and television division of Columbia Pictures Industries Inc., the company announced.

Mr. Begelman, 56, was recently reinstated as head of the studio after being suspended for 10 weeks for alleged misappropriation of \$61,000. He admitted cashing for his personal use a check for \$10,000 made out to him star Cliff Robertson. In a statement issued by Columbia, Mr. Begelman, who has been credited with saving the company from financial disaster when he took over in the early 1970s, said that he had had "emotional difficulties" and that he was consulting a psychiatrist.

Mr. Begelman said he hoped his resignation would free Columbia and its employees of the "relentless" publicity surrounding his case.

The Columbia board of directors said in the statement that it had accepted Mr. Begelman's resignation because rumors and speculation about his conduct continued to appear in the press, even though he had made full restitution of the money he allegedly misappropriated.

## Use of Contraception Is Lagging

## Big Abortion Reliance Stirs Japan Concern

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Last month Dr. Shiro Sugiyama delivered 40 babies in his modern medical clinic here. During the same period, he performed 80 abortions.

The two figures, which are not startling in Japan, illustrate a facet of health care here that is little known overseas. At a time when an emotional abortion controversy rages in the United States, Japan is marking the 30th anniversary of its liberal abortion law.

A result is that abortions have become an accepted, integral part of Japan's birth-control efforts, so much so that many married women have had two or three abortions while other women may have had 10 or more.

"In terms of our long abortion experience and technique," said Dr. Sugiyama, who agreed to an interview to help promote discussion of the issue, "Japan is a developed country and the United States is still a developing country."

## Lowered Value

But the widespread reliance on abortions is of growing concern among medical experts, including Dr. Sugiyama, not least because of the lowered value it seems to place on human life and the overall ignorance of modern contraceptive methods that it reveals.

The law's advantages, as cited in a series of interviews with officials, administrators, doctors and patients, are still viewed as outweighing the negative factors in terms of providing total qualified medical care and holding Japan's annual population growth to about 1 per cent.

In 1976, the last year for which figures are available, Japan registered 1,832,617 live births and 664,106 abortions. But health experts agree that for bureaucratic and tax reasons probably only half the actual abortions are officially reported.

These developments are a result of a combination of historical, cultural, legal and administrative factors in this tradition-bound island nation of 113 million persons. These factors include a lack of religious restraints against abortion, general prohibition against use of birth-control pills and, at least during the early postwar years, strong economic pressures to curb family growth.

Over the centuries, economic concerns have been a powerful social deterrent to large families. During the country's feudal era, which lasted until 1868, the Japanese, especially in the poorer

countryside, practiced infanticide—called *mokko*—literally "thinning out"—as a kind of ex-post-facto birth control. But under military governments in this century, birth control and especially abortion were banned in the interests of producing soldiers.

In the social chaos of a devastated Japan after its surrender in 1945, the shortage of jobs and food again combined to inhibit family growth severely. As a reflection of this need, the eugenic protection law of 1948 permitted abortions under greatly broadened criteria. These included rape, mental illness, hereditary disease and leprosy. Most important, the law permits abortion through the 24th week of pregnancy for "a

mother whose health may be affected seriously by the continuation of pregnancy or by delivery, from the physical or economic viewpoint."

The most frequent reason for abortions, doctors report, is the existence of two or three children already, a reason not recognized by the Health and Welfare Ministry but one that most doctors accept under a broader definition of the mother's health. Of the abortions reported, 99.7 per cent are in this category.

Dr. Sugiyama, one of 12,900 Japanese doctors licensed to perform abortions, says about 40 per cent of his abortion patients rely on it as their major form of birth control.

Georgia Doctor Sued in Test  
Of Laetrile Use on Cancers

By Wayne King

ATLANTA, Feb. 6 (NYT).—A \$6-million civil suit that could become the test case for malpractice suits against doctors who use the disputed cancer drug laetrile was filed in U.S. District Court here with both the Food and Drug Administration and the American Medical Association monitoring the case.

It is believed to be the first malpractice suit ever brought against a physician for using laetrile, an extract of apricot kernels. The suit was brought against Dr. Larry McDonald, a urologist who is also a member of the John Birch Society and a Democratic congressman from Georgia. It was brought by the family of an Alabama man who died in 1974 of lung cancer.

The patient, John Scott, had refused the chemotherapy recommended by his Alabama doctor for advanced cancer, a conventional approach. He had been treated by Dr. McDonald with laetrile beginning in 1973, and the family, who originally encouraged the treatment, now contends that it constituted a "worthless quack remedy" and that Dr. McDonald was culpably negligent in not advising a conventional treatment that has proved to have beneficial results.

The FDA has said that laetrile is a worthless cancer treatment as well as a dangerous one in that cancer victims may substitute it for conventional treatments. Previous court cases involving laetrile have involved alleged smuggling of the drug into the United States, its shipment across state lines or whether a patient who wants the drug has the right to obtain it. It has been banned from inter-

state commerce by the federal government, but 14 states have legislatively authorized its use within their borders. The Georgia Legislature is currently debating a bill that would authorize such use.

Beyond the medical issues in the suit here, the trial has political overtones, both because of Dr. McDonald's membership in congress and his affiliation with the rightist John Birch Society.

The society has been a leading proponent of the drug, and Dr. McDonald has been listed as its "legislative representative" in literature of the committee for Freedom of Choice in Cancer Therapy Inc. The committee is headed by Robert Bradford of California, a Birch Society member, and Dr. McDonald has in the past spoken out in defense of Mr. Bradford, who, with nine other persons, has been named in a federal indictment that charged them with smuggling about 700 shipments of laetrile, valued at \$1.3 million, into the country from Mexico.

## Weapons Accusation

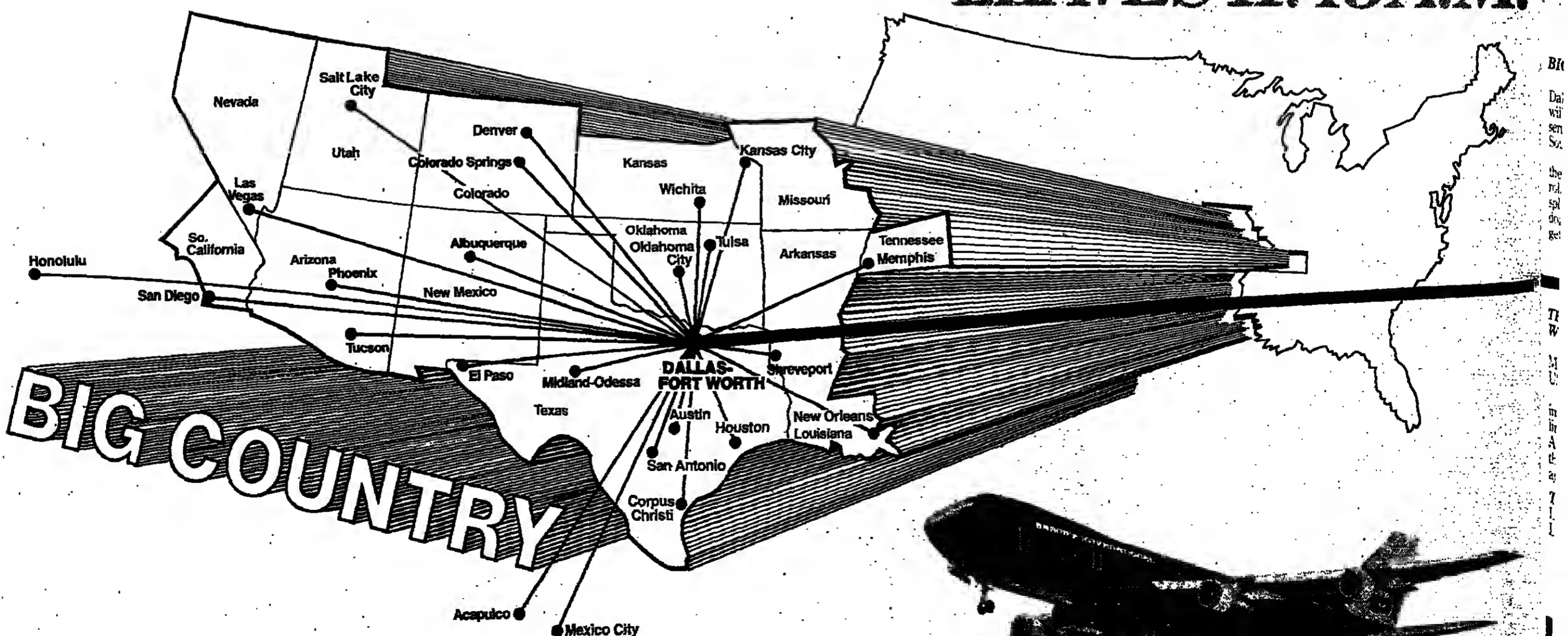
Dr. McDonald's medical practice has previously been linked with his Birch Society activities. The Atlanta Constitution reported last March that Dr. McDonald was accumulating a cache of weapons by inducing some of his patients, some terminally ill, to sign the federal forms required for the purchase of firearms. Dr. McDonald later conceded he collected weapons but refused to disclose how many he had, what kind, or how he had acquired them except to say that many of them were given to him as gifts.

On March 1st, a new Gateway opens up to America's Big Country.

# DALLAS-FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MEXICO

## BRANIFF'S BIG COUNTRY

### LEAVES 11:45 A.M.



## Military, Civilian Advisers

Buildup of Russians, Cubans  
Is No Secret Now in Ethiopia

By David Lamb

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 6.—The Russians and Cubans are no longer secret in Ethiopia's struggle for survival. Today they act together, advising, deciding and carrying out their role.

Their precise role in the war against Somalia as combatant advisers is still not clear, but their presence in this capital of famine and poverty and rampant terrorism is hardly a secret any more. They are visible, numerous, influential and, more often than not, very young.

The Soviet Union has poured an estimated \$1,000 million worth of materials into Ethiopia since April, when the Marxist military government in Addis Ababa ended 23 years of dependency on the United States for aid. In the process, Ethiopia developed one of the most militarily powerful military machines in modern Africa.

Including with the buildup has been an influx of Russian and Cuban advisers. The Ethiopian government places their number at 1,000. Somalia says their number is at least 20,000. Probably the most accurate assessment comes from Western intelligence sources who say there are 3,000 Cubans and 1,000 Russians.

Idel Castro's brother, Raul, Cuban defense minister, made an announced visit to Ethiopia mid-January. Reports from the state said he narrowly escaped assassination when a grenade was thrown into his car, but Western analysts here are skeptical of the story.

Cuban forces are reportedly commanded by Gen. Arnaldo Otero, who was in Angola in where Cuban forces fought a civil war.

Cuban soldiers captured by the Somalis in the Ogaden region last Sunday were reportedly fighting alongside Ethiopians, a charge that Ethiopians deny.

Don't know anyone who has a Cuban or a Russian pull a "non-Western defense" said in Addis Ababa, "you're on the front line of a shooting starts, there's a line between being a soldier and a combatant," he said.

ddis Ababa, however, the line is more definite. Russian trucks rumble slowly through the caravans of donkeys and herds of goats that clog the streets.

They assemble as many as 150 strong at a time—occasionally armed with a few machine guns—at their mobile communications command post not far from the Cuban Embassy.

Nearby, in an open field, they teach Ethiopians to drive Russian trucks.

They arrive on the weekly Aeroflot flight from Moscow every Thursday and shuttle in and out of the Defense Ministry every day. They shop with their Cuban colleagues at the Victory department store—a large, one-story building that served only a year ago as the U.S. consulate for American military advisers. They dine nightly at a new Russian restaurant, "The Teremok," just down the road from a packed jail where student counter-revolutionaries are held.

In general, the Russians are headquartered in Addis Ababa and the Cubans are mostly in the field with their units. Both groups are here without their families. They usually wear civilian clothes in the capital and many appear to be teenagers or in their early 20s.

Intelligence sources said in Addis Ababa that the Cubans man forward artillery positions, drive trucks in convoys, train Ethiopians on the use of the Soviet equipment and accompany units into the field much as U.S. advisers did in the early stages of the Vietnam war. They doubt that Cubans are flying Soviet warplanes as has been reported. They also say that Ethiopians have been trained in Russia since last year and are probably capable of flying the planes themselves.

It is not likely diplomats said that the Soviet Union intends to engage its people here in combat. They do not dispute the Ethiopian claim that some members of its new foreign community—referred to here as *jarangi* (white strangers)—are engaged in health, education and public service projects.

The Soviet Embassy is abuzz with constant activity. Limousines ferry Russian diplomats and military attaches to and from the ministries.

Last week a Western journalist asked a Russian information officer to assess Moscow's role in the explosive Horn of Africa. The officer said that the Russian position was the same as Ethiopia's. He added that it had been said many times in the Soviet press. He would not comment further.

The tribunal stopped counting returns this morning and planned to resume this evening. Announcement of the winner was expected early tomorrow when the tally is completed.

Mr. Carazo promised "absolute humility in triumph" and said that "our government will be one of efficiency, order and, above all, goodwill."

About 840,000 of the more than 1 million eligible Costa Rica voters were believed to have cast ballots for a successor to President Daniel Oduber, who was barred by the Constitution from succeeding himself. The Central American country has one of the few democratic Latin American governments.

Both Mr. Monge and Mr. Carazo are progressive liberals, but Mr. Carazo is considered slightly to the right of Mr. Monge. Mr. Carazo, a 51-year-old businessman and economist, broke with the Liberation party in 1969 and ran unsuccessfully for the presidency in 1974. He formed the Unity Coalition last March.



TAKING THE LOW ROAD—Two Parisians hang their lines in an unusual fishing area, the flooded riverside roadway along the Seine, which continues to rise.

Opposition Chief Well Ahead  
In Costa Rica President Vote

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Feb. 6 (AP).—Opposition Leader Rodrigo Carazo today held what political analysts said was an unbeatable lead in Costa Rica's presidential election.

Mr. Carazo, while acknowledging he was ahead, did not claim victory at a news conference early today. "The greatest respect for the institution of suffrage is not to anticipate the results," he said.

The federal election tribunal has not yet declared a winner.

With returns from 2,271 of the nation's 5,097 polling stations counted, the Unity Coalition candidate had 51.34 per cent of the popular votes cast in yesterday's election. Luis Alberto Monge of the ruling National Liberation party, which has held the presidency since 1970, polled 43.16 per cent of the votes counted. Six other candidates accounted for the rest of the votes.

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## Rep. Flood Cited

Aide Implicates Congressman  
In Deals Involving Haitians

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa., who is under federal investigation because a former aide accused him of taking payoffs in return for using his official influence, is now embroiled in new revelations involving Haiti.

Rep. Flood was campaigning for increased aid to Haiti in 1977 and 1978 at the same time that the Flood aide, Stephen Elko, was promoting various business deals in Haiti, including a casino, a factory and profit-making hospitals, according to State Department officials and documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act.

Elko is awaiting sentencing on

his conviction of accepting bribes for using Rep. Flood's office to benefit a West Coast trade school. He has been given immunity and, according to an affidavit filed in court by federal prosecutors, has accepted Rep. Flood of accepting more than \$100,000 in payoffs.

A Haitian businessman, Lucien Rigaud, has told U.S. investigators that Rep. Flood was able to pick which companies would receive contracts with Haiti to perform work financed by U.S. government aid money.

Wanted by Police  
Mr. Rigaud is offering to provide federal investigators with additional details of the Flood-Haiti connection in return for help in getting out of Haiti, where he is wanted by the police.

Mr. Rigaud was imprisoned for 17 months, escaped and is living in diplomatic asylum at the home of the Mexican chargé d'affaires in Port-au-Prince. He is not being permitted to leave.

According to what Mr. Rigaud has told U.S. visitors, Elko visited Haiti in October, 1977, seeking an audience with Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier. Mr. Rigaud arranged the meeting through a Maj. Roger Cassez.

Mr. Rigaud says that he and Maj. Cassez then flew to Washington, authorized by President Duvalier to negotiate on behalf of the government. According to one account, they stayed at Rep. Flood's apartment in Washington.

State Department officials say they then received several letters from Rep. Flood urging that the United States increase its aid to Haiti, which had been reduced to a trickle in 1963.

Aid Contracts  
The State Department's Agency for International Development had re-established its offices in Port-au-Prince in January, 1973, and a few aid contracts already had been signed. But there were many in Congress who doubted that the Duvalier dictatorship was much less repressive and corrupt than Duvalier's father, François (Papa Doc), who died in 1971.

At the same time that Rep. Flood was urging the State Department and his fellow members of the House Appropriations Committee to approve increased aid, Elko was promoting business deals in Haiti.

Records of the Overseas Private Investment Corp., a government agency that provides financing and insurance for U.S. businesses in underdeveloped nations, show that Elko called on behalf of two different commercial deals.

The Emperor's Clothes Become  
Political Issue for the Japanese

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (AP).—The Emperor's clothes have become a political issue in Japan.

Two organizations, weary of the formal morning coat which Emperor Hirohito usually wears in public, want him to wear the traditional kimono.

A member of the Japanese Diet (parliament), Kazuo Tamaki, said today that he intends to raise the issue in a committee of the upper house next month.

Mr. Tamaki said the custom of having the Emperor wear Western dress originated more than 100 years ago with the Japanese government policy of imitating the West. However, it is said the Emperor dons a kimono in his private evening hours.

Mr. Tamaki, a member of the ultra-conservative Seirankai (Young Storm) group within the ruling Liberal Democratic party, heads a foundation for the promotion of Japanese dress. The organization draws on the kimono industry for support.

Another group, founded by a popular radio broadcaster, has also called on the Emperor to embrace Japanese dress. Radio personality Rokuseki Ei says he has received more than 100 postcards from listeners interested in forming local chapters of an organization facetiously called Tenchakuren, or "League to Dress the Emperor."

Jaworski Assails State Dept.  
Over South Korean Ex-Envoy

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Leon Jaworski has attacked the State Department for failing to insist that South Korea return its former ambassador for questioning in the South Korean influence-buying investigation.

Mr. Jaworski, special counsel to the House Ethics Committee, said yesterday that the department had shown "unsound reasoning" in backing South Korea's argument that former ambassador Dong Jo Kim was protected by diplomatic immunity.

"I am unhappy over the attitude of the State Department," Mr. Jaworski said in a television interview. "What we need is affirmative help from them and not negative suggestions."

He said President Carter should personally urge the return of Mr. Kim, who is accused of having distributed envelopes of \$100 bills on Capitol Hill in 1972 and 1973. Responding to questions about the 10-month-old congressional investigation, the former Watergate prosecutor said about 24 congressmen may have violated ethical standards in accepting money or gratuities from South Korea agents. Other congressmen may even have lied under oath, he said, but he declined to name names.

Cites Committee  
"I am now entering a field that the committee itself will have to determine," Mr. Jaworski said. "Probably we will be making recommendations to the committee, but there is every reason to believe that there will be some

rather serious sentences so to speak, or findings, and then some that will be light."

Jaworski said he looked forward to questioning Tongsun Park, a key figure in the case, when the South Korean businessman returns from Seoul to face the committee in closed session on Feb. 21. But the testimony of Mr. Kim is just as important, he said.

The State Department has contended that international law precludes ambassadors or former ambassadors from being forced to give testimony.

"Pressure by one state on another to waive this immunity... would establish a precedent which would have very serious implications for that state's ability to conduct foreign relations," a State Department spokesman said.

Criminal Acts  
Mr. Jaworski also said that "a few" congressmen—aside from having violated ethical standards—might be guilty of criminal offenses.

For that reason, Mr. Jaworski said, he was "a little bit surprised" that Benjamin Civiletti, chief of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, said publicly last month after interviewing Mr. Park that no present members of Congress were likely to be indicted.

"As far as criminal culpability is concerned, there are some that we have been able to determine up to the present time are vulnerable to that charge—past congressmen as well as present members," Mr. Jaworski said.

Los Angeles Times.

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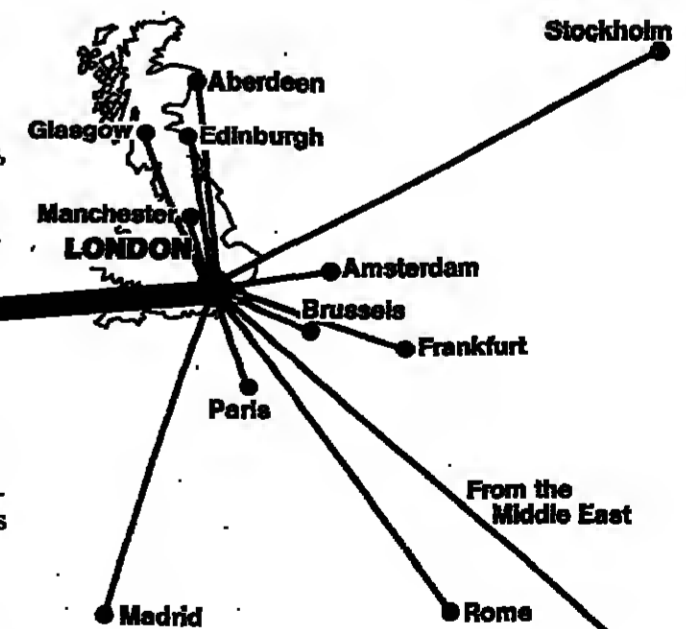
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## Host and Guests at the UN

Just as the descent of Cosmos-954, with its eerie packet of nuclear radiation, awakened the world to the dangers of a skyful of satellites, so the Ronald Humphrey-David Truong espionage case has brought a new consciousness of the explosive potentials of the relations between the international congeries clustered on the banks of Turtle Bay in New York City and its host, the U.S. government. The recall of Vietnam's chief delegate, Dinh Ba Thi, was ordered by Washington. Mr. Thi refused, but Hanoi ordered him to return. So confrontation has been narrowly averted—but the basic problem remains.

The United States recognized that it might have unwelcome visitors at the United Nations, virtually from the start. In fact, the cold war could be said to have had its public beginnings in the squabbles between the Soviet Union and the West at San Francisco, when the UN was created. And in 1947 an agreement was reached between the United States and the world organization which permitted the expulsion of UN delegates and personnel who abused their diplomatic privileges. Several in this category, on the lower levels of rank, have indeed been expelled, without much fuss.

But Mr. Thi headed his delegation and resisted Washington's order to leave the country. This could have precipitated a number of nasty dilemmas. How does one eject

a diplomat from an area which is, by international law, his own nation's soil? What would be the effect on attempts to patch up relations with Hanoi? And, most important, what would be the impact on the UN, as an institution, and one in which a large number of Communist and Third World states enjoy flailing the United States, at least with rhetoric?

Given these possibilities, it is rather surprising that the United States took a grand jury statement, linking Mr. Thi to the alleged spies as an undicted co-conspirator, as its basis for action. The grand jury is not, as Mr. Thi implies, merely a tool in government hands. It is part of an open and quite fair judicial system—but it is only the first stage of that system. When the passage of secret documents to Vietnam was discovered, and Mr. Thi seemed involved, there could have been little danger in allowing him to remain during the full trial.

Fortunately Hanoi, whether because it feared further exposure, wanted to maintain progress toward better relations with the United States, or simply believed that Washington had the power to determine whether diplomats were abusing their privileges, called Mr. Thi home. But the repercussions, both in court and in the UN, will go on. All parties concerned must give fresh consideration to the relative status of host and guests at Turtle Bay.

## The Huge U.S. Trade Deficit

The U.S. trade deficit last year was \$26.7 billion—four times the previous record, set in 1972. What does the Carter administration propose to do about it? For the present, not much—and that's quite right. There's been an astounding change in the world's attitudes toward money and trade since the beginning of this decade. The emergence of that earlier, much smaller trade deficit was one of the pressures that impelled the Nixon administration in 1971 into a series of radical remedies—the wage and price freeze, the illegal surtax on imports, the forced devaluation of the dollar. The results of that strategy would hardly invite any president to repeat it today. But the question doesn't even arise, because the world's monetary system has been transformed since 1971.

In those days—it seems a very long time ago—governments fixed their currency exchange rates deliberately, as acts of policy. Today the rates float, which is to say that they rise and fall mainly with the demands of the international money markets. To be sure, governments fiddle with the rates and try, with varying degrees of success, to influence them. But in the last analysis no country, not even the United States, can fully control the rates at which its money is traded around the world.

Now back to the huge U.S. trade deficit: All the best people, including Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, agree that it is unsustainable. But the main reasons for this deficit—huge U.S. oil imports and slack growth of foreign economies that take U.S. exports—are not likely to change easily or soon. How does the administration reconcile those facts?

There are two possibilities. One is to slow down the economy so that Americans buy less abroad—especially oil. That means high unemployment and all the other unhappy social effects of stagnation. The alternative

is to keep the U.S. economy growing steadily and let the exchange rates take the strain. That means letting the dollar continue to depreciate against the currencies of countries running surpluses—most notably Japan and West Germany. U.S. policy is to do just that. Mr. Carter's annual economic message two weeks ago made his choice rather clear: the subsequent report of his Council of Economic Advisers makes it altogether explicit.

The Japanese and the Europeans have received the message with dismay. A declining U.S. dollar means that U.S. exports will be more competitive in their markets, while their exports are less competitive here. The West Germans in particular accuse the United States of trying to force its friends to help carry the costs of its tremendous, and growing, oil imports. That is, in a sense, correct. But it is also correct that any sudden and drastic cut in U.S. oil consumption would push the country into a recession aggravating all the present economic troubles in Europe as well as here. What the Europeans would like is a strenuous and sustained U.S. effort to support the exchange rate by buying dollars heavily. That is, in fact, what the government began doing just before Christmas to break the latest slide. But it's a prohibitively expensive game to play continuously.

There's always the slinkier possibility that the trade deficit will become, as you might say, self-correcting. It exerts a drag on the economy. If the growth rate falls, industrial production will decline and imports will accompany it downward. It is clearly better to suffer big trade deficits for the present and to let the dollar depreciate if necessary—even though the process promises to create recurring tensions between the United States and its allies.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Rhodesia: The Big 'If's'

If agreement is reached [in the Salisbury talks between Ian Smith's government and the black moderate leaders], if the whites accept it, and if a convincing election shows popular African support for it, then a good deal of casuistry would be needed before Britain, as the responsible power, could reject it. But the three "if's" are big ones and they take no account of the power which the Patriotic Front represents. Thus a link between the internal talks and the sort of terms acceptable to the Patriotic Front has to be found. If it can be done at personal level, well and good, although that would require reconciliations which at this late stage would be almost miraculous. If not, it will have to be done institutionally. . . . There must be a cease-fire, and before a cease-fire there must be acceptance by the Patriotic Front both of the interim arrangements and of the eventual constitution. . . . An internal settlement is beset with conundrums. Does Mr. Smith believe that it would leave effective power in white hands or is he prepared for the wholesale changes . . . which a self-respecting African government would have to bring in . . . ? Just how much residual power is he expecting to entrench behind his blocking mechanism in the assembly? . . . White Rhodesians are the most isolated community in the "Western" world. . . . They can thus be misled into be-

lieving that a change of power in Britain or even an upsurge of popular British support for their beleaguered position could somehow influence the course of events in their country. . . . The doubts cast on the current British initiative by the [British parliamentary] opposition can dangerously hinder a settlement.

—From the Guardian (London).

British Foreign Minister Owen's ideas for solving the Rhodesian problem—removal of Rhodesian Prime Minister Smith, appointment of a British commissioner and elections under UN supervision—are legally logical and bear witness to their author's idealism, but they show little appreciation of realities. Since no one has either the military or the persuasive power to convince those actually in Rhodesia of the plan's advantages, there is little point in insisting rigidly on that particular model. So far Smith has always been able to keep one political jump ahead of Owen, especially in his agreement to negotiate directly with those black leaders actually in the country. There is every reason to believe that Owen, backed by U.S. Ambassador Young, could achieve more in the interests of peace in Rhodesia by participating in the talks now in progress there than by standing back and making moral pronouncements.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 7, 1903

NEW YORK—The Southern representatives and senators were conspicuous by their absence at the congressional reception given by President Roosevelt last night. This was the evident outcome of the incident of Negroes being present at the last reception, taken in conjunction with the present excited condition of Southern feeling on the explosive race question.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 7, 1928

PARIS—Woman, as "the last slave," will stand before the Pan-American Congress at Havana and demand that her shackles be stricken off. Mrs. O.H.P. Belmont, president of the National Women's Party, a militant feminist group, declared in her Paris apartment yesterday. "It is very important that this congress should take a stand on the woman question, everyone must take a stand."



'We Rub These Sticks Together Till We Strike a Spark... We Keep Rubbing These Sticks Together... We Take These Sticks...'

## Inter-Arab Struggle for Palestine

By Fouad Ajami

WASHINGTON—President Anwar Sadat's visit to Camp David last weekend signals the return of the past: Arabs and Israelis are again at the U.S. court. His grand diplomacy that was to take matters from the superpowers' hands came up against the contradiction between Israel and the Palestinians, and the thorny question of Palestine in inter-Arab politics.

A dual struggle rages for the West Bank and Gaza. The first is between Israel and the Arab states; the second, no less important, is among the Arabs themselves—principally, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria. An outcome in favor of either Jordan or the Palestine Liberation Organization will depend on the play among these three states and how they attempt to determine the shape of inter-Arab politics.

The dynamics of the first struggle are more fully understood in the West. But the simultaneous struggle among the Arabs has a deadly reality all its own. The struggle polarizes the Arab world into proponents and opponents of the PLO. In the lexicon of popular discussions, the first are known as "rejectionists," because they oppose compromise with Israel; the latter, now led by President Sadat, are known as "moderates." But these are mere labels; they convey a half-truth but also obscure deeper, more durable realities.

### Gave It Away

It is no longer a matter of conjecture to say that President Sadat and King Hussein of Jordan have superseded the Rabat resolution of 1974, which declared the PLO as the "sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." Mr. Sadat gave it away during his visit to Jerusalem. His speech to the Israeli parliament spoke of the rights of the Palestinians but made no reference to the PLO.

According to the prevailing interpretation back then, in November, the reason was his sensitivity to the feelings of his hosts, who so adamantly oppose the PLO. But Mr. Sadat is a courageous man; had he wanted to refer to the PLO, he would have had no qualms about doing so. The PLO understood Mr. Sadat's omission; so did those members in the Israeli parliament who rose to interrupt Prime Minister Menachem Begin and to ask why no reference was made to the PLO.

And when more than one month later President Carter and Zigmund Rabinowitz were still expressing their opposition to an independent Palestinian state, Mr. Sadat must have marveled about their incapacity to catch on. By then the die was cast and Jordan was on its way back into the game as a claimant for the West Bank, and the Rabat resolution had become, at least for Mr. Sadat and King Hussein, a thing of the past.

### Dream

In an otherwise bleak situation for the PLO at a time when it finds itself cornered by its own rhetoric about its dream of a secular, democratic Palestine: vetoed by Israel; ignored by the United States; abandoned by Mr. Sadat; dominated by Syria—help for the PLO comes from none other than Mr. Begin.

In Mr. Begin's refusal to relinquish sovereignty over the West

Bank to Jordan, in his seeming commitment to the political indivisibility of the land up to the Jordan River, there is a partial confirmation of the view of George Habash, the head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, on the basic contradiction between Israel and Palestine, and of the totalism of Moslem Qadafi, Libya's leader.

### Wage Raises

If the Begin plan for limited home rule for the West Bank and Gaza, with the presence of Israeli forces, is Israel's final offer, the true believers on both the Arab and Israeli sides will have plenty of room to play. If it is not, the inter-Arab struggle for Palestine, now slightly suppressed, would come to the fore. The Palestinians would then be faced with Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria. Whether these countries would allow a Palestinian state to be born remains to be seen.

The Carter administration's ambiguous call for the right of the Palestinians to "participate" in determining their destiny may be a diplomatically convenient way of bridging the gap between Egyptian and Israeli negotiators. But sooner or later the Palestinian question will have to be addressed. Mr. Begin wants peace and Israeli settlements at the same time; the Palestinians press their case for a state of their own, and the weight of Palestinian power and nationalism favors those among the Palestinians who reside outside the West Bank and Gaza and to whom the Begin plan offers nothing at all. President Sadat is back where he started: There is a limit to what news-media extravaganza and electric-shock diplomacy can do.

Mr. Sadat had assumed that his visit to Israel would produce something for the Palestinians that would be halfway between Yasser Arafat's call for a secular, democratic Palestine and Mr. Begin's negation of Palestinian nationalism. But the negotiations have proved far more intractable than he thought.

That the man who went to Jerusalem to bargain for the Arab world as a whole—specifically to give something to Jordan and Syria and to negotiate something over Jerusalem acceptable to Saudi Arabia—has been reduced to a quarrel over minor settlements in Sinai, explains his frustration and impatience. His bet was that Israeli concessions would demonstrate the triumph of his brand of politics over the politics of extremism and that crucial Arab states and interests—Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan, "moderate" Palestinians—would follow his lead.

### Saudi 'Worry'

This, needless to say, has not yet materialized and Mr. Sadat remains alone and isolated in inter-Arab politics. The Saudis continue, as they put it, to "worry" about him; Syria has been acclaimed by the rejectionists as the principal confrontation state; and even King Hussein maintains a safe distance, sitting on the fence between his two "allies," Mr. Sadat and President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria.

Having played his lone card in such a dramatic manner, Mr. Sadat now had to come to Camp David to be reminded by Mr. Carter that patience is a virtue and to be advised that solo performances have run their course.

Fouad Ajami, a Lebanese citizen, is assistant professor of politics at Princeton University. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Letters

### To Sally Forth

The most appalling episode in the Sally Quinn article (HT, Feb. 3) was her designation of Marabel Morgan and her neglected following as "the most avant-garde feminists of today." In fact, their short-sighted good intentions are at least a century out of date. Morgan's preying up of the homebound woman "knee-deep in claspers" is commendable for trying to improve human relations but hardly new.

Stern exhortations of "Woman's duty to mankind" as a model wife began with Godey's "Ladies Book." Her "proper sphere" was to imbue hubbly and kids with godliness and cleanliness. In this century it was Dorothy Thompson who wrote articles for 60 years, successfully urging millions of females to stay home and fulfill their biological destiny, creating a haven of love and stability from which male world-shapers would sail forth into the Brave New World. This utopian vision of a home-based patriarchy has contributed to the amorality of technology. A feminist worthy of the name is one who insists that men as well as housewives—scientists, architects, executives, union leaders, politicians—take on equal responsibility for the quality of human relations (which naturally includes regarding females as humans).

Men have been excused from the ideals and obligations of Christian love since the Machine Age, because they have had business to attend to; the results overwhelm us today. It would be a short step for the Total Woman to become a relevant and useful voice—honest, maybe a true feminist—by concerning herself with the total picture, not just the family circle.

ANDREA BUSEL

### Slaughtering Seals

In the controversy over the baby-chap seal slaughter, the undersigned merely wishes to explain to George Edly of Paris (HT, Feb. 3) the difference between the slaughter of farm animals and that of seals.

Farm animals are a renewable resource, the numbers of which are up to man to decide. As long as the exploitation of domestic animals will not cease in the foreseeable future, animal welfare societies do their utmost to promote the application of humane rearing, transport and slaughter methods throughout the world. In this connection, the World Federation for the Protection of Animals (WFPA) and the International Society for the Protection of Animals (ISPA) are actively engaged in the international agreements issued by the

## China After Mao

### Some Masked Tensions And Unmasked Woes

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG—Radio Peking listeners recently have been surprised to hear newscasters sign off by giving their names. Similarly, the Chinese press agency, Hsinhua, has begun to give bylines to correspondents. Not since the Cultural Revolution have individuals been accorded such recognition in China.

The identification of newsmen is one of the many signs of the changes in China since the death of Mao Tse-tung 16 months ago. The changes have been in both style and substance. In place of Mao's emphasis on constant class struggle, the new tone seems to be one of somber realism, a recognition of the difficulties China must overcome if it is to meet the goal of "comprehensive modernization" by the year 2000.

The tone is epitomized, perhaps, by the call of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping for "less empty talk and more hard work." Mr. Teng, purged twice under Mao for stressing pragmatism over ideology, concluded a visit to Burma last week, then set off for Nepal. The overseas travels were the first by a senior member of the Chinese hierarchy since 1975, when Mr. Teng briefly back in power, journeyed to France, and it was another sign that he, and his views, are again in high favor.

### Moved Rapidly

Mao's successors have moved rapidly to dismantle some of the Cultural Revolution's populist reforms in education, industry, science and technology. Expertise, quality and discipline are in fashion, with less worry about the dangers of creating a new elite. But because Mao is still venerated in China and the new leaders need his imprimatur to back up their own legitimacy, these changes have not been proclaimed openly. Instead they have been disguised as continuity, a further advance along Mao's true path, or a return to the policies of the early 1950s before the factional quarrels of the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution.

Whether the new policies, however they are presented, will be able to correct China's difficulties is unclear. An elderly and failing Mao left behind a stalled economy, inefficient factories, universities that didn't teach, a Communist party apparatus run by hitmen and an authority crisis and a lost generation of embittered Chinese youth, thrown out of school by the Cultural Revolution and pecked off to the countryside.

Probably the most direct repudiation of Mao has been in education and science, where China's new authorities acknowledge that the late chairman's radical experiments cost the country a generation of talent. In the last few months, Peking has reinstated college entrance exams, decreed that some high-school students may go directly to university without having to first spend two years working in the villages and told scientists that they may spend most of their time in laboratories instead of in manual labor. Two weeks ago, the government announced that it was re-establishing the special schools for bright students abolished in 1966. Although these reforms may tend to foster inequality, they appear to be widely popular among a people who have long valued education.

In China's factories, where recent foreign visitors have been surprised to see large numbers of idle machines and a high rate of worker absenteeism, managers' authority over workers has been ordered restored. To rekindle the workers' enthusiasm, Peking has also granted the first wage raises in nearly 20 years, with the promise of more material incentives to follow. Preliminary statistics for 1977 suggest that the new

policies may be more effective than the old. Industrial output last year rose 14 per cent after two years of near-stagnation.

Chinese agriculture has also experienced three consecutive bad years, largely because of bad weather, with the result that food production has failed to keep pace with population growth. (China's population may now be as high as 960 million.) To help overcome the shortfall, Peking has been promoting an ambitious program to modernize Chinese agriculture by 1990. The program will require the introduction of everything from tractors and rural electrification to chemical fertilizers.

While China's leaders are apparently in broad agreement on these new policies, they still seem riven by personal grudges—another inheritance from Mao's last years. A nationwide purge of followers of the so-called Gang of Four, begun with the arrest of Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, in October, 1976, is apparently still far from over. Last week, a provincial radio station announced that the party leader of China's Sinking region had been removed from office and replaced by his deputy.

In this housecleaning, the old-line bureaucrats and army veterans who were humiliated in the Cultural Revolution have been systematically ousting the generally younger officials who drove them from public life 10 years ago. In one case, in Szechwan province, a middle-aged couple, who rose to power in the Cultural Revolution by identifying with Miss Chiang and Chairman Mao, have been dragged from one "mass struggle session" to another over recent months.

In Peking itself, there seems to be a certain masked tension between the followers of Mr. Teng, who was purged under the Cultural Revolution, and those associated with Hua Kuo-feng, Mao's successor as party chairman, whose career advanced during the political upheaval. Apparently to assert his authority, the rather hand Mr. Hua has been adopting some of Mao's well-known characteristics—changing his haircut for Mao's swept back hairdo and issuing samples of his calligraphy for use on newspaper mastheads and railroad stations. But to judge by recent key appointments and policy decisions, Mr. Teng, a feisty man who always seems to be in a hurry, may be winning the race with Mr. Hua.

China's leaders have by no means broken with all of Mao's policies. In foreign affairs, they largely follow the direction in which deep suspicion of the Soviet Union, identification of China with the aspirations of the developing world and a cautious opening to Japan, the United States and the industrialized nations of Western Europe that can offer China trade and technology.

### Trade Ties

But the Peking leadership has taken some of these policies further than Mao did. China is negotiating long-term trade agreements with both the Common Market and Japan. It has also allowed its close ties with Albania to slip in exchange for better relations with Yugoslavia, formerly condemned as the incarnation of revisionism.

Peking even seems prepared to accept the Carter administration's slow pace toward full diplomatic relations. The Chinese are clearly unhappy with Washington, but they have not increased pressure on the United States to break its formal ties with Taiwan.

Do all these shifts in domestic and foreign policy constitute a repudiation of Mao? Some analysts say no, that his successors, by peeling away the extremes of Mao's later years, have actually succeeded in synthesizing a more representative Mao.

Mao himself might have seen it differently. In a letter to his wife at the start of the Cultural Revolution, he warned: "After my death, the rightists may seize power. They will use my words to raise their own banner." But he continued, "they will not rule for long."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



CARNIVAL IN RIO—Plumed dancers get accustomed to their mounts as they prepare for a ball in Rio de Janeiro during its hectic four-day carnival season.

## 2 Jailed; Sought Exit Visas

### Brothers' Fate Reflects Line Of East Berlin on Dissidents

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Feb. 6 (NYT)—Forty-five years after having been put in a concentration camp by the Nazis, a 70-year-old West German is fighting to free two of his sons who have been imprisoned as opponents of the East German government.

The fate of Rolf Mainz, 41, former editor of a technical journal in Leipzig, who was sentenced to 9 1/2 years, and Klaus Mainz, 37, a dentist serving a two-year term, reflects the tough position the Communist government is taking against dissidents and those who wish to emigrate, the brothers, each of whom has five children in East Germany, had applied to join their father, Albert, in Duesseeldorf.

Several thousand political prisoners are held in East Germany, according to Amnesty International, the London-based human-rights organization. Among them are several hundred West Germans, mostly Germans, and at least one U.S. citizen.

In contrast to the case of the Mainz brothers, whose father is seeking publicity and has enlisted in support of human-rights groups, little is known about the 31 citizen because his family asked that his identity not be disclosed. U.S. diplomats said he is a 23-year-old student who was arrested last August during an attempt to help an East German flee. He was sentenced to 1 1/2 years. U.S. officials who have been allowed to see him said they hoped he would get time off or good behavior.

It is open to debate whether he is approaching seeking publicity or of shunning it. Works more successfully in dealing with the humanists in behind-the-scenes negotiations during the last 15 years, the West German government has literally bought freedom for about 1,000 prisoners annually, at a price averaging \$15,000 each. In 1976, 1,306 persons were freed that way. Lately, human-rights

By John F. Burns

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Feb. 6 (NYT)—Nearly a century after Bismarck claimed this semidesert territory for imperial Germany, the machinery of white domination is being dismantled rapidly in preparation for the birth of a vast, mineral-rich African nation to be called Namibia.

The process, begun two years ago, has been hastened in recent months by South Africa, which has governed the territory under a League of Nations mandate since 1920. After defying the United Nations for three decades, the South African government has reversed its policy and agreed to independence under majority rule's next year.

The shape that independence will take could be settled next month. The Western powers will make a last-ditch attempt through the UN to force an agreement between South Africa and the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the Soviet-backed nationalist group that has tied down 20,000 South African troops in a decade-old guerrilla war.

But the Pretoria government, hoping that a coalition of whites and moderate blacks called the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance will defeat SWAPO in an election, is not waiting for the outcome of the UN talks. At a pace that has surprised and confused many of the territory's 850,000 inhabitants, it has set about dismantling its once sacrosanct system of white supremacy.

#### New Administrator

South Africa's agent is a 57-year-old Afrikaner judge, Martinus Steyn, who became administrator of the territory in September.

In less than five months, using dictatorial powers, he has abolished many of the restrictions most resented by the territory's blacks and people of mixed race, who together constitute nearly 90 per cent of the population. Despite bitter complaints from some of the 90,000 whites, he has given no sign of pulling back.

The official began unraveling the system of apartheid, or racial separation, by repealing laws forbidding marriage and sexual relations between whites and people of other races. Next to be overturned were the Pass Laws, which forbade blacks to move outside their rural "homelands" without permits. Measures curbing free speech and assembly were next to be removed.

New decrees are issued almost daily. Judge Steyn has scored lawbooks going back to German colonial days, ridding out discriminatory measures, but not all statutory barriers to equality will be removed. The judge has defined his task as removing the most glaring inequalities and clearing the ground for the elections that South Africa has accepted in its negotiations with the Western powers, not "remaking the society from top to bottom."

Segregation in housing, educa-

#### China Plans Increase

##### In Services to Tourists

PEKING, Feb. 6 (Reuters)—China is to improve tourist services and facilities and open up more regions for its steadily increasing number of visitors, according to the People's Daily.

The newspaper said Vice-Premier and Communist party Vice-Chairman Li Hsien-nien and Keng Piao, director of the party Central Committee's international liaison department, had emphasized tourists' importance to China when they spoke at a recent national conference on the subject in Peking.

## In Namibia, S. Africa Dismantles White Rule as Independence Nears

tion and hospitals will remain to be tackled by the government that takes over at independence. One reason is that the multiracial Turnhalle Alliance, the only contender likely to give SWAPO a contest in elections, opposes full racial integration, at least for the time being.

Among liberals in South Africa, Judge Steyn's moves have been hailed as an example for Prime Minister John Vorster, who has rejected similar measures at home. "What it all means is that when there is an urgent need to reach a peaceful accommodation with blacks, apartheid will always become expendable," said the Rand Daily Mail, a liberal Johannesburg paper.

SWAPO has given the changes a chilly response. "So what?" said Daniel Tjongarero, spokesman for the guerrilla group's legal wing in the territory, when the statutes forbidding interracial sex and marriage were swept away. "The laws were sheer stupidity, anyway," he added.

Earlier, Mr. Tjongarero had dismissed Judge Steyn as a "puppet" of Mr. Vorster and his appointment as mere "window dressing."

In Katutura Township, the residential area for blacks outside Windhoek, resentment of the white authorities runs high. "It doesn't give me any more bread," said Theresa Cornelius, standing in the doorway of her tiny brick home. Next door, a portrait of

SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma, adorns an outside wall.

Many blacks, including the tribal leaders prominent in the Turnhalle Alliance, are more positive. But the greatest accolade for the reforms has come from the 50,000 people of mixed race, who traditionally have yearned for acceptance by whites. In the last year, hundreds of mixed-race

migrants have arrived from South Africa, seeking freedoms denied them there.

#### Growing Acceptance

Many whites seem to have taken the changes in stride. Since 1975, when the old territorial administration began desegregating public parks and buildings, racial mixing has won growing acceptance. Judging by casual conversations around the city, the hastening of the process by Judge Steyn has done little to stir new feelings.

"It means nothing to me," said Georg Nauhaus, a rancher from the Kalahari area on the territory's eastern border with Botswana. As he spoke in a hotel lounge, mixed couples lingered at the bar, occasionally breaking away to dance to music from a jukebox.

Not all whites are so relaxed. Der Deutsches Sud-Afrikaner, a far-right publication that sells in some of the territory's most respected bookshops, campaigns angrily against race-mixing. South Africa's agreement to independence is described as "the big sellout."

Among supporters of the National party, the local offshoot of South Africa's ruling group, which is solidly rooted among the 60,000 Afrikaners in the territory, the objections are more restrained. "We don't mind sharing facilities with them, even our churches, if it comes to that," said Andries Yssel, a Dutch Reformed Church

minister and Windhoek's mayor. "But I don't think we really want them living next door."

The differing viewpoints were reflected in the schism that split the National party last year. When South Africa agreed to SWAPO's participation in a pre-independence election, the party's liberal wing, led by Dirk Mudge, a farmer, formed a new group, the Republican party, and joined black and mixed-race leaders in the Turnhalle Alliance.

#### White Veto Power

The alliance will contest the vote on the basis of the charter drawn up at the Turnhalle, an old German drill hall here in Windhoek. Led by the whites, representatives of the territory's 11 ethnic groups agreed on an independence constitution that would divide power on racial lines, with whites retaining a veto on reforms affecting their privileged social and economic position.

The Mudge group, sensitive to the popular support for SWAPO and its demand for a nonracial constitution, agreed to the Turnhalle draft's being changed in a way that would speed integration and limit the blocking power of whites. But conservatives in the National party, wedded to the original, rejected any changes.

Since the split, the conservatives have formed their own election alignment, the Action Group for the Maintenance of Turnhalle Principles. According to a South African journalist who follows the

group's activities closely, its organizers to rural areas have been telling farmers that Judge Steyn's reforms will be repealed by the constituent assembly that will emerge from the elections.

"There'll be snow in the Nama Desert before that happens, of course," the journalist said. "But the fact that they're out there saying such things shows how out of touch they are. They seem to think that, if they ignore it, black rule will simply go away."

### Beirut Increases Security Forces

BEIRUT, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The command of the Syrian-dominated Arab peacekeeping force today sent about 2,000 heavily armed troops to downtown Beirut to tighten security after a wave of bombings. Lebanese police sources said.

About 55 miles south near the Israeli border, fighting was reported during the weekend between Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces and rightist militiamen. The Palestinians charged rightist's shellfire had leveled a home and killed five civilians.

The Palestine Liberation Organization news agency Wafa said that rightist artillery destroyed a small dwelling in the south-east border village of Yumhor, killing a father, mother and seven children.

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## Social Stress Unmasks The Costume Ball

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 6 (HET).—Costume balls are over in Europe—as was made clear by Sotheby's "Bal de Têtes" held last week in Geneva to launch their new branch.

These days have gone, swept away by political, social and economic problems not to mention the ugly fear of kidnapping. The rich and famous, who used to enjoy the harmless happenings, and would spend months getting themselves together for them, are now too restless and/or too sensible to play those Marie-Antoinette kind of games anymore.

So, it is good-bye to the Beistegui, Patino, Redé and Rothschild balls that used to mobilize hundreds of celebrities on Venetian gondolas, Portuguese quintas or 18th-century chateaux.

The last big "bal de têtes" was a surreal affair given by the Guy de Rothschild at their Ferrière chateau, an hour from Paris. That was four years ago, on the eve of French local elections and in the middle of a nasty garbage strike. So, although the Rothschilds carefully kept the press out, the party was enough to get them severely criticized.

### No Guest List

Es, even in Geneva, a seemingly safe and solid place, recent kidnappings in Europe made the Sotheby's executives exceedingly restrained. They refused to hand out their guest list, saying that

"You know, after the Patino kidnapping, even Geneva is not safe anymore."

Although the invitation called for making oneself up as a 19th or 20th-century painting, that, too, was played down and guests were promptly informed that one did not have to go through the act if one did not care for it.

As far as the guest list was concerned, Sotheby's directors did not need to be too secretive. Outside of Jackie Stewart, who came as a funny, but totally irrelevant Groucho Marx, there was not a single international head around. No notable art collectors either. Prince Amlu Aga Khan, who was invited, preferred to go to a more private and more serious dinner party, given in Paris in honor of French Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

So, what with Sotheby's executives from all over the world and a large sampling of art-gallery owners, it all looked like some glorified office party. There were no extensive or expensive attempts at costuming, either. The let's-fake-it tone was set by Geneva Sotheby's director, Nicholas Rayner, who wore a black tux, plucked by a faucet, supposed to be Magritte.

Simon de Pury, who works under him, wore a hot made of Campbell soup cans, glued together at the Andy Warhol Men usually went for Magritte and women for Renoir, both easy, obvious



Painting was ball's theme and here are two examples: Simon de Pury wore Andy Warhol-inspired Campbell-soup cans; at right, detail of head with Picasso eye.

choices. There were a few shy attempts at Max Ernst, a startling Ingres, but on the whole, it was done tongue-in-cheek. One man just poked an eye on his forehead (Picasso), another topped himself with a boat made from newspaper print and a woman kept walking around all evening, holding a gold frame in front of her face.

But Sotheby's chairman, Peter

Wilson, who had come from London for the occasion, as well as Angus Ogilvy, husband of Princess Alexandra, who is now with the firm, did not even bother.

The only one who had borrowed

The party was held in the handsome, 18th-century Maison de Saussure. But although the owners were looking the party, international lawyer Pierre Solodoff, who had lent his spectacular, art-ornamented private quarters on the second and third floors, was not there. He had moved out to a hotel, in bed with the flu and feeling that, as he said, "Costume balls are a bore."

## Finnish Menus Follow the Seasons

By Jan Sjöby

HELSINKI (HET).—The Finns have many claims to international fame—the sauna, magnificent forests which cover 64 per cent of the country, 60,000

lakes. But they have been slow to promote one of their greatest natural resources: the *suomalainen herkkyys*, or Finnish cuisine.

But a trio of Finnish bon vivants—Matti Viherjuuri of the Finnish Gastronomic Academy, columnist Jukka Tenhu and his wife, Anna-Majla, a home economist and food writer, have compiled a 62-page "Finlandia Gastronomica" to inform the English-speaking world about their meat, fish, mushrooms, berries and barley bread.

Humorously written and beautifully illustrated, it has been published by the Otava Press in Helsinki, apparently inspired by the cultural affairs section of the Finnish Foreign Ministry.

The Finns live close to the land and their menus reflect the changing seasons. According to the "Gastronomica," spring is the time for stuffed pike, baked bream, fresh salted whitefish, salted salmon, salmon in rice pastry or any fish en papillote.

New Potatoes

In summer, "when the night is white," the guide says, a main attraction is new potatoes to go with Atlantic herring brought in by Finnish trawlers from the much-disputed North Sea waters.

Fall is mushroom time and, the authors report, you are likely to find more Finns than mushrooms in the woods. There are some 500 edible species in the Scandinavian woods, 200 of them in the delicacy class.

Come, including reindeer, venison, hare and ptarmigan, are fall menu favorites.

Fall is also the time for the crayfish, which is boiled in salted water with dill and eaten cold. A professor of theology, the guide says, has written a book listing no less than 200 recipes for Baltic herring.

Ham Remedy

In winter, the authors say, a phenomenon known as "Arctic hysteria" occurs and the only known remedy, in Finland and in Sweden, is generous slices of salted, boiled ham with plenty of mustard.

The drink of the season is *glögg*, a strong, hot mix of red wine, port or madeira, brandy and spices.

No Scandinavian treatise on gastronomy would be complete without a discourse on the *smorgasbord*—*voileipapöytä* in Finnish—and the authors have come up with 58 items for a real smorgasbord. After browsing around this buffet, the diner is supposed to go on to "substantial" things, such as Karelian stew.

In the book, the section on the Finnish culinary year is followed by a brief collection of recipes, including Kekkonen's chowder and Sibelius's steak—"a steak tartare with pickles, beets, diced onions, capers and egg yolk. Divide the steak into two. Eat one half raw and send the other half back to the kitchen to be broiled. You get a hot dish as well as a cold one."

"Unfortunately, the book may not be readily available in book-stalls outside Finland," said a spokesman for the Finnish Foreign Ministry. He suggested that anyone interested in obtaining a copy could contact the nearest Finnish embassy, consulate, or representative of Finnish and "chances are that they will arrange to have a copy mailed south."

Greece Tourist Record

ATHENS, Feb. 6 (AP).—Greece had a record year in tourism last year, statistics showed today, with 4,461,064 foreign visitors spending almost \$1 billion.

Brussels

Lismonde, Musée d'Art Moderne, Place Royale, Brussels, to Feb. 12.

Lismonde is a Belgian graphic artist who has moved steadily toward abstract linear compositions from earlier gentle figurative work and occasional hints of his own brand of surrealism, like the moonlit mansion rising into windblown clouds behind a dark, barred entrance tower. Shape and form still remain, but now hidden and contained behind his spidery

## OPERA IN BERLIN...

### Ustinov: An Offenbach Field Day

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Feb. 6 (HET).—Rarely does an opera house audience enjoy itself to the extent first-timers did Saturday at the opening of Peter Ustinov's production of Jacques Offenbach's opera bouffe "The Bandits" at the Deutsche Oper Berlin.

The general mood of the evening began when the noticeably young conductor Caspar Richter boomed onto the podium and bowed confidently to the audience with an expression on his face which informed us that we had something special to look forward to. The awareness that even the frothiest Offenbach work can go on to almost Wagnerian lengths made one find his tempt, at least at the beginning, more ponderous than sprightly. However, during the first act the pace picked up and continued to rollick until the curtain finally fell at the end, a bit more than three hours later.

The plot? Forget it. To paraphrase Voltaire, one could more easily summarize one of the Oz books. One gets the impression that Henri Gellhorn and Ladovic Halévy, Offenbach's stand-by librettists, sat down to a brief, absinth-laced session of plotting the most improbable story they

could whip together. To an astonishing extent, they succeeded. Most of all, the music matters, and the lively invention and freshness of it carries one away.

The Deutsche Oper Berlin's chief dramaturgist, Karl Dietrich Gräve, has contributed importantly to the evening's jubilant success by making a new, idiomatic, highly colloquial translation—obscured much of the time, unfortunately, by the acoustics of the house, which for some baffling reason flatter musical sounds while muffling even the best enunciation.

Anyone familiar with the wit and seemingly inexhaustible inventiveness of Peter Ustinov will understand what a field day he has had with such a work, especially since he has assembled a cast of principals who understand so well that quality in Offenbach which much later became known as camp. If the libretto delivers any message at all, it has to do with corruption in high places, and a detailed chronology in the program provides convincing evidence that Paris in 1869, when the Théâtre des Variétés presented this work's world premiere, provided abundant material. What contemporaneous Parisians may have

relished as satire has mellowed into *opérette française*, but anyone looking for frothy musical entertainment of the very highest order can find it here.

Donald Grobe, Patricia Johnson, David Knutson, Peter Maus, Barry McDaniell, Gertl Zeumer and numerous others contribute stand-out performances. There are also several cameos of impressive quality by such old pros as Helmut Krebs and Heilmut Melchert.

Günther Schneider-Siemssen has provided ingenious sets, which seem to do everything short of get up and dance, and Bernd Müller and Jörg Neumann have designed appropriate costumes. And as usual, Walter Hagen-Groll's chorus performs superbly. The Deutsche Oper Berlin's *Intendant*, Siegfried Palm, makes a brief, anonymous, Eitnerian appearance, made up as Offenbach himself and, as Offenbach did in the age of 14, playing the cello.

The shouting ovations began at the end of the first act. The end of the third brought the customary leaven of boos, long chronic on opening nights in this house, but never have they seemed so bafflingly out of place.

## AND IN VENICE

### New Faces Mark Sinopoli's 'Aida'

By William Weaver

VENICE, Feb. 6 (HET).—The big success of the opera season at the Teatro La Fenice here is the new production of "Aida," now halfway through its run of eight performances, all of them sold out. The public's interest is amply justified, for this "Aida" is thoroughly enjoyable, the fruit of intelligent forethought and careful preparation. There is only one big name in the cast: Carlo Bergonzi (now to be replaced by Gianfranco Cossobelli). It is the presence of unimpaired artists that has sparked curiosity and enthusiasm.

Sensitive Penetration

Gianfranco Sinopoli is best known as a composer and conductor of avant-garde music. With this "Aida," he reveals a firm command and a sensitive penetration of the Verdi idiom. From the opening bars of the prelude, it is clear that he knows what he wants: a clean, natural reading of the score, without flamboyance. And yet the perfor-

mance was not impersonal; one feels constantly—and gratefully—the guiding presence of the conductor.

The Fenice orchestra and chorus are emerging from a period of dejection and protest since Giuseppe Sinopoli has finally been ousted as artistic director; even Mr. Sinopoli's best efforts cannot always impose perfect ensemble or silted smoothness. Still, he makes his forces sound good. He does not stridently lead the singers, either. Bergonzi takes his high notes as he can, which is loud, and he holds them longer than he used to. His Radames now is more bold captain than tender lover. Fortunately, he relaxed for the final duet, and was very moving.

Rising Star

The young soprano Maria Parazzini has been heralded in some Italian papers as a rising star of the first magnitude. The voice is, indeed, promising, though the singer is not yet an Aida. There are weak, dull patches, and the high notes, when loud,

are often shrill. In compensation, the soft singing—as in much of the Nile scene and in the last duet—is warm and beautiful. The voice needs more work and, especially, more thought, but it should be there eventually.

Bruna Bagnoli was an acceptable Amneris, and Gerda Bogdan, the Amnonsen, had some affecting moments.

The sculptor Mario Corai designed the sets, using his favorite material, raw wood. Basically, he divided the stage into two levels, with a broad platform on which much of the action took place. This division, while often visually appealing, worked against the cohesion of the drama, especially in the Nile scene. Aida built designed effective, simple costumes. The staging of Mauro Bolognini was obviously conditioned by the sets and, in fact, it was not much in evidence. Geoffrey Cautley's eccentric choreography was distracting, but fortunately did not mar the generally pleasing and stimulating performance.

## AROUND EUROPEAN GALLERIES

### Rome

Four Printmakers. American Academy, 5 Via A. Masina, Rome, through Feb. 8.

If history was the most important feature of printmaking, this exhibition would be flawless. All the participants are expert, at times almost aggressively competent, practitioners of the various techniques of modern printmaking. Not only do they execute every stage by themselves, but they all run their own presses, which is done here and less today. They are shown comprehensively in various stages of their development, and often the older, and usually the smaller, work is the more attractive.

The only etcher who transcends the medium, however, is Nona Hershey. Her latest views of faceted rooms—boxes within boxes of mirrored space—are oddly lyrical. Flowing yet still, dark yet bright shapes of open or shuttered windows, door or polished wood interact to make images which, neither surreal nor definitely figurative, like all genuine expression, are not easy to define.

A stately etched mystery emanates from these soft, open aquatints. Dennis Olsen is an expert with color printing and has evolved a landscape, imaginary lunar views, stretching to green horizons. Rochelle Toner's surrealism is stark—knives and other sharp things and animals and machines, like Kafka tales, illustrate today's nightmares. Pat Smith's latest large etchings, concerning themselves with etched pieces of drapery, belted up or sketched in various shapes, have a cheerful pop-art look.

—EDITH SCHLOSS

### Brussels

Lismonde, Musée d'Art Moderne, Place Royale, Brussels, to Feb. 12.

Lismonde is a Belgian graphic artist who has moved steadily toward abstract linear compositions from earlier gentle figurative work and occasional hints of his own brand of surrealism, like the moonlit mansion rising into windblown clouds behind a dark, barred entrance tower. Shape and form still remain, but now hidden and contained behind his spidery

patterns of slender streaks and threads of black line sprinkled neatly with small, black dots across the area of white paper.

—RONA DOBSON

### London

Claude Rogers, Fischer Fine Art, 30 King Street, St. James's, London S.W.1, to Feb. 24.

Rogers is a deceptively simple painter. In this show of 24 recent works there are farming landscape, hospital interiors, orthodox portraits and still lifes. Closer inspection shows that although the themes are banal, Rogers's way of seeing and manner of painting are anything but routine. His workaholic, unmarred with mastery in the self-portrait of 1975.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

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## Franc Continues to Fall On Fears About the Left

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—The sharp depreciation of the French franc continued on the foreign exchange market today, marking the fourth consecutive session in which the currency was undermined by worries over a possible leftist victory in the March general elections in France.

The Bank of France attempted

to indirectly give its currency support, in addition to intervening directly on the foreign exchange market. Day-to-day call money was raised to 9.76 per cent—its highest level in 11 months—from 9.125 per cent Friday. The suspension of forward discounting of medium-term bills and Treasury bonds, announced Friday, continued.

Effectively, the actions made it highly expensive to carry a short French franc position and encouraged operators to buy, rather than borrow, the francs they needed.

Nevertheless, the dollar appreciated by 0.5 per cent against the French franc to 4.9300 francs, up 25 centimes from late Friday. It reached an intraday high of 4.9475 francs.

There was even talk of 5 francs to the dollar. People got carried away in this type of situation, one dealer said, exemplifying the broad pessimism about the French currency.

He noted, however, an expected spillover of pressure onto such weaker currencies as the Scandinavian kroners, the lira, and the peseta had not materialized.

(Prime Minister Raymond Barre said the French government will intervene to limit any further fall in the value of the French franc, Reuters reported.)

(In a campaign speech at the weekend, Mr. Barre said: "The government is responsible for the currency so it will make sure there is not too serious a drop. The Bank of France has already intervened and if the situation arises all the necessary measures will be taken.")

"We have a certain number of ways of avoiding a serious fall in the franc," he added. (The latest opinion poll published after market closed for the weekend in the socialist daily Le Matin gave the socialist-communist alliance a total 51 per cent of the vote against 45 per cent for the government parties. This would give the left a parliamentary majority of 151.)

The weakness of the French franc benefited the Swiss franc and to a lesser degree the Deutsche mark. The dollar got a late boost from statements in Washington by U.S. officials that the nation's trade and current-account deficits may narrow in 1978.

Against the Swiss franc, the U.S. unit eased to 1.9615 francs, down 33 points. It lost a mere 13 points against the mark at 2.1065 marks.

The dollar also lost some ground against the yen, slipping 60 points to 241.10 yen. Previously, the dollar had held very firm against the Japanese yen.

Sterling came under some additional pressure, partially due to concern about labor dissatisfaction with the government wage policy. Also, dealers cited profit-taking in British government bonds and bearish forecasts for the London Stock Exchange.

The pound shed 20 points at \$1.9385.

New orders "scored an encouraging improvement" last month, with 35 per cent reporting increases and 17 per cent reporting declines. The 35-per-cent figure is the highest since July.

## West Germany Posts Wider Payments Gap

FRANKFURT, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—West Germany had a provisional current account balance of payments surplus of 2.59 billion marks in December against an upward revised 1.4-billion surplus in November and a 1.09-billion surplus in December, 1976, the Bundesbank said today.

This brought the surplus for 1977 to 8.15 billion, down from 8.46 billion in 1976. West Germany's overall balance of payments including trade, services, transfers and capital movements, posted a surplus of 8.42 billion marks in December after a 2.38-billion surplus in November and 316-million deficit in December, 1976.

This brought the overall surplus in 1977 to 10.45 billion, up from 8.79 billion in 1976.

## Boeing Raises Dividend

SEATTLE, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Boeing Co. said director-increased the quarterly dividend to 30 cents a share from 25 cents and also declared a special dividend of 25 cents. Both dividends are payable March 6 record Feb. 17.

## Montedison Head Named

MILAN, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—Mario Schimberni was named the new president of Montedison International Holding Co., replacing the retired Eugenio Cefis. Mr. Schimberni has been vice-president in charge of finance and head of personnel and legal affairs for the Zurich-based firm.

## After Good Performance in 1977 A Bearish Outlook for U.K. Stocks

By Alan Jenks

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—The London stock market, one of the world's best performers last year, has begun 1978 poorly and many analysts are becoming increasingly pessimistic about the outlook for this year.

In 1977 the Financial Times index of 30 industrial shares surged 36.8 per cent. However, the rally anticipated for the start of this year failed to materialize, and prices of both stocks and government bonds are now at their lowest levels of the year.

The Financial Times industrial index closed Friday at 458.7, down 5.4 per cent from 486.4 at the start of January and down 16.5 per cent from the time high of 549.2 set in mid-September of last year.

In its investment comment released over the weekend, stockbrokers Hetherwick Shirling Crammer & Co. predicted that the industrial index "is heading steeply downward."

Fleeting Newson-Smith & Co. has warned clients that "the bull market is now over." The stockbroking firm is advising investors in government bonds to build up liquidity until long-term bonds yield 12.5 to 13 per cent, compared with present yields of 11 to 11.5 per cent.

Charities at Hetherwick Shirling and elsewhere were upset by the failure last week of the industrial index to hold above the 470-support area, and some are now predicting that the market will not bottom out until the index gets close to the 400 level.

The main reasons given for the weakness of the market are the growing militancy of workers demanding pay rises exceeding the government's inflation control guidelines, fears that the government budget for the year beginning April 1 will be excessively expensive and the drop in export earnings caused by the pound's strength on the foreign exchange market.

Last week leaders of two of the most powerful unions—the miners and the power supply workers—rejected wage offers tied to guidelines calling for pay increases to be limited to 10 per cent or less a year. A gasoline supply shortage is developing due to a work-to-rule by tanker truck drivers seeking large pay boosts.

There is also mounting pressure against government pensions aimed at making companies keep within the "unofficial" 10-per-cent ceiling

on pay rises. The opposition Conservative party will call in a House of Commons debate tomorrow for Prime Minister James Callaghan to disclose the names of 19 firms allegedly "black-listed" from receiving official grants or contracts because of the wage increases they have made. Some of the "black-listed" companies are considering court actions to have the sanctions lifted.

The growing union discontent with pay controls has worried many foreign investors in British bonds who, dealers report, are now taking the profits they made last year. British institutional investors, however, seem to be more worried that the government, looking ahead to a possible election later this year, will opt for an overly expansive "vote-getting" 1977-78 budget.

In their latest monthly economic forecasts, Phillips & Drew said that a net budget stimulus to the economy of 2.5 billion—which many economists believe quite likely—could lead to money supply growth accelerating to 15 per cent in the fiscal year beginning this April.

Commenting on the budget message expected within the next two months, stockbroker De Zoete & Bevan warns of the "high risk that economic activity will be stimulated too sharply too soon, with resulting pressures on monetary control, the balance of payments and consequently sterling."

The third main factor contributing to the bearish London Stock Exchange outlook is the squeeze on export earnings caused by the pound's strength against other currencies. The confidence of British industry, releasing the findings of its quarterly industrial trends survey last week, said "pessimism about the outlook for exports is as widespread now as was the optimism of 12 months ago."

Over 60 per cent of the exporters covered in the survey said the relatively high price of sterling compared with other currencies was likely to limit orders from overseas in the next few months. Phillips & Drew believes earnings of industrial companies grew only 5 per cent in the second half of 1977, compared with a first half advance of 20 per cent. "The best strength of sterling will have harmed export profits in the final quarter of 1977 and also depressed overseas profits in sterling terms," the stockbroking firm says.

## Trend of Past Year May Be Changing

## Eurocurrency Mart Seen Favoring Lenders

By William F. Low

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—International bankers express confidence that the syndicated Eurocurrency bank credit market is now moving in favor of lenders.

For much of the past year, borrowers from all over the world have been able to obtain sizable sums for long periods on decreasing interest-rate margins. But this trend may be about to reverse itself, the bankers claim.

Encouragement is being derived from the relative failure of the \$12-billion credit for Venezuela which was signed last week. The loan has a final maturity of 10 years and pays a spread of 3/4 per cent throughout. For some banks, this was too long and too low.

According to reliable sources, the managers of the Venezuelan loan hoped to syndicate around \$500 million in the open market. But they succeeded in selling only around \$200 million, which is regarded as disappointing.

Bankers claim the lackluster response to Venezuela indicates that banks no longer are willing to participate in long-maturity, low-spread deals. One American banker comments: "Lenders are now looking for a realistic return on their assets and are prepared to sacrifice involvement in a prestige loan to do so."

At the same time, there are signs that the downward movement in spreads is coming to a halt. Prime credit risks, such as French state agencies, are able to obtain margins of 5/8 per cent. But despite fears to the contrary, the 1/2-per-cent barrier has not yet been breached and probably will not be in the present cycle, bankers suggest.

West German banks have been regarded as the most aggressive lenders in the past 12 months and have been willing to slash margins and extend maturities to win business. This policy has paid handsome dividends and the major German banks are now among the leaders in the management tables for syndicated loans.

But some German banks appear to be revising their attitude. Walter Seipp, deputy chairman of Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, says: "We are not willing to do business at any price. In view of our well-balanced, highly profitable international loan portfolio, we can sit back and wait if we do not like a deal."

U.S. banks are also putting up resistance to low-spread deals. Citibank, which is the leading manager of Eurocurrency, has a firm policy of not lending at less than 3/4 per cent. In view of the bank's decline in earnings last year, some bankers speculate that Citibank may raise this minimum in the near future to 7/8 or even 1 per cent.

However, a question mark remains about the attitude of the Japanese banks which were allowed to resume syndicated lending last summer. Western bankers maintain that the Japanese

are now the most aggressive "rate cutters" and consistently undercut their American and European rivals.

Bankers expect the syndicated market to face an important test when the Mexican Petroleos Mexicanos returns to the market shortly for a loan of around \$800 million. Market sources indicate that the borrower would like to pay 1 1/4 per cent over 10 years. Many banks feel that such conditions are too tight and if a loan is launched on these terms, then there is likely to be strong lender resistance.

Late January sales last year also suffered from severe weather, but analysts said blizzard disruptions this year were extreme and accounted for much of the sales decline.

Incomplete sales figures from foreign car importers indicated January sales will total 120,000 to 125,000, about the same as last year. The imports market share was estimated at 18.5 per cent, up from 17 per cent a year ago but about the same as the overall 1977 figure.

The year 1977 provides the base of 100 for this index.

## Company Report

North American Philips			
Revenue, Profits in Millions			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	533.9	428.9	
Profits	21.6	19.6	
Per Share	1.87	1.54	
Year			
Revenue	1,920.0	1,720.0	
Profits	61.2	57.4	
Per Share	4.75	4.49	

## A Practical Guide to U.S. Taxation of Overseas Americans

Recommended by Business Week magazine, Kiplinger Letter, Law Society Gazette, many others. Invaluable for taxpayers and their advisers.

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## Weather Cuts N.Y. Stock Session

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—Stock prices edged lower in very quiet trading today as both the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange closed two hours early because of a severe snow storm.

The blizzard crippled traffic, business and transportation in the New York metropolitan area, preventing many market participants from reaching their offices, analysts said.

With more than a foot of snow expected, the exchanges decided to close at 2 p.m. instead of the normal 4 p.m. closing time.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 2.34 at 108.52. About 870 issues declined with about 560 higher.

Volume totaled 11.63 million shares. On Friday, in a normal session, volume was 19.4 million.

Among companies raising their dividends, Xerox rose 1/4 to 45, Sears was up 1/4 at 25 5/8 and Boeing, which also posted improved earnings, jumped 1 1/8 to 28 1/4.

Howard Johnson, the Big Board's volume leader, picked up 1/8 to 11 1/4. The company was mentioned favorably in a published report over the weekend. Other active issues included American General Insurance, steady at 25, and Marshall Field, down 7/8 at 33 1/4.

Columbia Pictures Industries

was one of the biggest percentage gainers, rising 1 1/2 to 16 3/4. The company said David Bagelman, president of its motion pictures division, has resigned.

Donaldson Lufkin Jenrette slipped 5/8 to 2 3/4. The brokerage firm plans to raise commissions on institutional trades by at least 14 per cent effective Feb. 15, to offset profit erosion.

Seatrail Lines, which reported a December quarter loss, was down 1/4 at 9 1/2. Inco slipped 3/8 to 14 7/8 following the company's report that fourth quarter net fell to 2 cents a share from 82 cents a year earlier.

Prices finished higher on the American Stock Exchange in an abbreviated session. The Amex index rose 0.14 to 123.92.

Thomson Industries, the volume leader, jumped 1/8 to 37 7/8. Alco Industries Ltd. said it plans to offer \$20 a share for Thomson stock after taking into account Thomson's two-for-one stock split scheduled to be effective Feb. 7.

As proposed by the Amex's new exchange, the Ginnie Mae futures contract would have a face value of \$100,000, with delivery set each February, May, August and November. The minimum price will be \$31.25 a contract, and the initial margin for traders will be only \$1,000 for each contract of \$100,000.

The experience of Ginnie Mae futures traders in Chicago has been that a wide variety of hedging uses can be employed with these instruments.

Given the extraordinary success of Ginnie Mae futures in Chicago, Nathan Most, president of the Amex Commodity Exchange, said that 220 of the 650 members of the parent exchange, Amex, had expressed an interest in buying a seat on the new market. Prices have not yet been set, he added.

Mr. Most said that following the opening of Ginnie Mae futures on his exchange, markets would be established in gold and silver billion futures as well as options on these metals, if and when the CFTO formulates its rules of options trading in general.

More important, for years the Chicago Board of Trade and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange have been leaders in establishing markets in both interest rate futures and foreign exchange futures, despite the fact that New York was and is the financial center of the Western world.

The second major significance of the Amex's move is that it takes official notice of the need by institutions and individuals to hedge, or protect themselves, against the twin perils of inflation and volatile changes in interest rates.

The third important reason is that the American Stock Exchange is on its way to becoming the first securities marketplace to acknowledge, in effect, the vital role increasingly played by commodities in the domestic and world economies.

Undoubtedly, the flight of investors from the equities markets in recent years played a key part in the Amex's decision to establish a commodity market.

Ginnie Mae certificates are pools of federally guaranteed mortgage loans that carry an in-

terest rate of 8 per cent a year. Since 1970, they have been traded largely among savings banks, savings and loan associations and other financial institutions.

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## NYSE Final Trading Feb. 6

[illegible]

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# Amex Final Trading Feb. 6

[illegible]

## Toronto Stocks

**Closing Prices, Feb. 3, 1978**

[illegible]

## Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.  
Quotations in cents unless marked \$.

200 Alabama St	82794	1544	1544	+
201 Ala Mont	81736	1744	1744	+
202 Ala Mont	81736	1744	1744	+
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204 Ala Mont	81736	1744	1744	+
205 Ala Mont	81736	1744	1744	+
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**Siemens Aktiengesellschaft**

*through its wholly-owned subsidiary*

**Siemens Capital Corporation**

has purchased 600,000 shares of Common Stock (including 500,000 newly issued shares) representing approximately a 20% ownership interest in

***Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.***

***The undersigned acted as financial advisors to Siemens in this transaction.***

**MORGAN STANLEY & CO. ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC.**

**February 7, 1978.**

# Siemens Aktiengesellschaft

*and*

***Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.***

have formed

## Advanced Micro Computers

*a joint venture in the field of microcomputer products.*

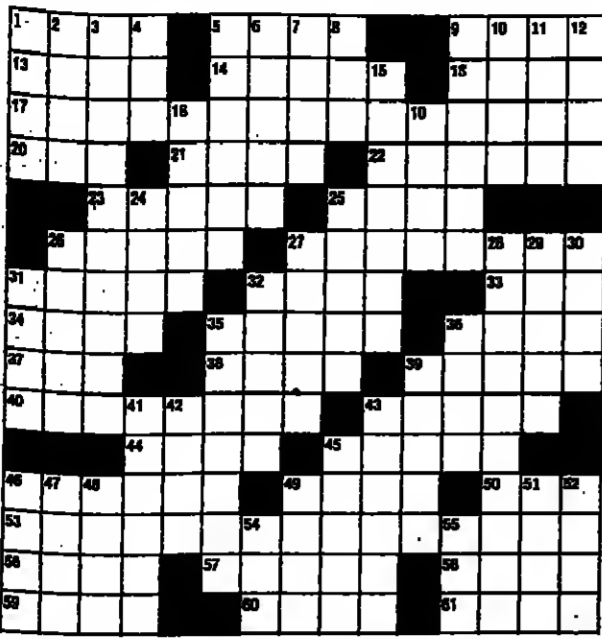
*The undersigned acted as financial advisors to Siemens in this transaction.*

**MORGAN STANLEY & CO. ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC.**

February 7, 1978.

# CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Word with area or zip
  - "When I was..."
  - Thickie the QB
  - Chill specialty
  - Like singer-actor
  - "Merry" in a game name
  - Famous quality
  - Suffix with alarm and arson
  - Part of SEATO
  - Constructs
  - Man of many words
  - Seed's protection
  - Reacted to a poltergeist
  - Slamers' poor relative
  - Morton or Jay
  - "Life is — day at most"; Burns
  - Exonoma adjutant
  - Marguerite capital
  - Deck out
  - Role for a Zimbabwian
  - Havana residue
  - Felt Leo pad
  - Thinker
  - Like bluish or magenta
- DOWN**
- Eastern judge
  - Stimulate and
  - Frankie
  - Signora's "Mangia!"
  - "We are not —"; Queen
  - Recorded by law
  - Portico post
  - Mass prayer
  - "Agnes —"
  - How to celebrate
  - Herring sauce
  - Program listing
  - Committed to Kate
  - Superimpose
  - Wife of Abraham
  - Tried to outdo
  - Turbine blades
  - Kind of price
  - Famed soufflette
  - Scorny's sibling
  - Interpreter of the Constitution
  - Polpoturi
  - Willow
  - Tree trunk
  - Decorates
  - R.N. assistant
  - Once again
  - Spread unchecked
  - New York canal
  - Highly seasoned meat dish
  - Word with boy and sail
  - Apizaco
  - Referring to gold
  - "For the Lord is full of —"
  - Books, 2:11
  - Embassies
  - Prong
  - Followers of photo and radio
  - Movement faster
  - Music students
  - Author Vidal
  - Part of "The Divine Comedy"
  - Dispatch boats
  - Serge nemesis
  - Literary sarcasm
  - Exercised a
  - Headache
  - 48 Acidity
  - 47 Pas sent
  - 49 Grow together
  - 49 Year in the reign of Henry I
  - 51 Weight or Man
  - 52 Become agitated
  - 54 Between Can. and Mex.
  - 55 Krick's ora.

## WEATHER

ALGAYE.....	15	0	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM.....	15	41	Cloudy
ANKARA.....	15	48	Rain
ANTWERP.....	15	58	Cloudy
BELGRADE.....	17	62	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM.....	15	62	Snow
BOMBAY.....	15	30	Snow
BUDAPEST.....	15	48	Cloudy
BURBANK.....	15	58	Cloudy
CALCUTTA.....	15	58	Cloudy
CARACAS.....	15	58	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	15	58	Snow
COSTA MESA.....	15	58	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	15	48	Cloudy
DURHAM.....	15	58	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	15	58	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	15	58	Cloudy
GENOVA.....	15	58	Cloudy
HONG KONG.....	15	58	Cloudy
ISTANBUL.....	15	58	Cloudy
JAKARTA.....	15	58	Cloudy
LONDON.....	15	58	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES.....	15	58	Rain

MADRID.....	15	58	Clear
MANILA.....	15	58	Cloudy
MONTREAL.....	15	58	Cloudy
MOSCOW.....	15	58	Cloudy
MUNICH.....	15	58	Cloudy
NEW YORK.....	15	58	Snow
NICARAGUA.....	15	58	Cloudy
PARIS.....	15	58	Cloudy
PRAGUE.....	15	58	Snow
ROME.....	15	58	Cloudy
SOFIA.....	15	58	Snow
STOCKHOLM.....	15	58	Snow
TOKYO.....	15	58	Cloudy
VIENNA.....	15	58	Cloudy
WARSAW.....	15	58	Cloudy
WASHINGTON.....	15	58	Cloudy
ZURICH.....	15	58	Cloudy

Yesterday's readings: U.S. Census at 1700 GMT; readings at 1200 GMT.

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

### ADVERTISING

February 6, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the fund: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (i)—irregularly.

**BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.**

(d) Eurobond.....	\$F12.05
(d) Eurobond.....	\$F12.05
(d) Eurobond.....	\$F12.05
(d) Eurobond.....	\$F12.05

**RANDOLPH VON KERN & Co.**

(d) CHF Fund.....	\$F12.05
(d) CHF Fund.....	\$F12.05
(d) CHF Fund.....	\$F12.05
(d) CHF Fund.....	\$F12.05

**CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.**

(w) Capital Fund.....	\$15.21
(w) Capital Fund.....	\$15.21
(w) Capital Fund.....	\$15.21
(w) Capital Fund.....	\$15.21

**CREDIT SUISSE**

(d) Action Suisse.....	\$F12.05
(d) Action Suisse.....	\$F12.05
(d) Action Suisse.....	\$F12.05
(d) Action Suisse.....	\$F12.05

**DET INVESTMENT FRANKFURT**

(d) Concentra.....	\$F12.05
(d) Concentra.....	\$F12.05
(d) Concentra.....	\$F12.05
(d) Concentra.....	\$F12.05

**FIDELITY (BERMUDA)**

(w) Fidelity Amer. Bond.....	\$F12.05
(w) Fidelity Amer. Bond.....	\$F12.05
(w) Fidelity Amer. Bond.....	\$F12.05
(w) Fidelity Amer. Bond.....	\$F12.05

**G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED**

(w) G.T. Fund.....	\$F12.05
(w) G.T. Fund.....	\$F12.05
(w) G.T. Fund.....	\$F12.05
(w) G.T. Fund.....	\$F12.05

**JARDINE FLEMING**

(w) Jardine Fund.....	\$F12.05
(w) Jardine Fund.....	\$F12.05
(w) Jardine Fund.....	\$F12.05
(w) Jardine Fund.....	\$F12.05

**LYONTS INT. MOT. OF LTD GENOVA**

(w) Lyons Int'l Growth.....	\$F12.05
(w) Lyons Int'l Growth.....	\$F12.05
(w) Lyons Int'l Growth.....	\$F12.05
(w) Lyons Int'l Growth.....	\$F12.05

**PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.**

(w) U.S. Dollar Fund.....	\$F12.05
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund.....	\$F12.05
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund.....	\$F12.05
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund.....	\$F12.05

**SEPRO**

(w) Sepra (N.A.V.).....	\$F12.05
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.).....	\$F12.05
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.).....	\$F12.05
(w) Sepra (N.A.V.).....	\$F12.05

**SOFID GROUPE GENOVA**

(w) Sofid Fund.....	\$F12.05
(w) Sofid Fund.....	\$F12.05
(w) Sofid Fund.....	\$F12.05
(w) Sofid Fund.....	\$F12.05

**SWISS BANK CORP.**

(d) America-Value.....	\$F12.05
(d) America-Value.....	\$F12.05
(d) America-Value.....	\$F12.05
(d) America-Value.....	\$F12.05

**UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND**

(d) Union Fund.....	\$F12.05
(d) Union Fund.....	\$F12.05
(d) Union Fund.....	\$F12.05
(d) Union Fund.....	\$F12.05

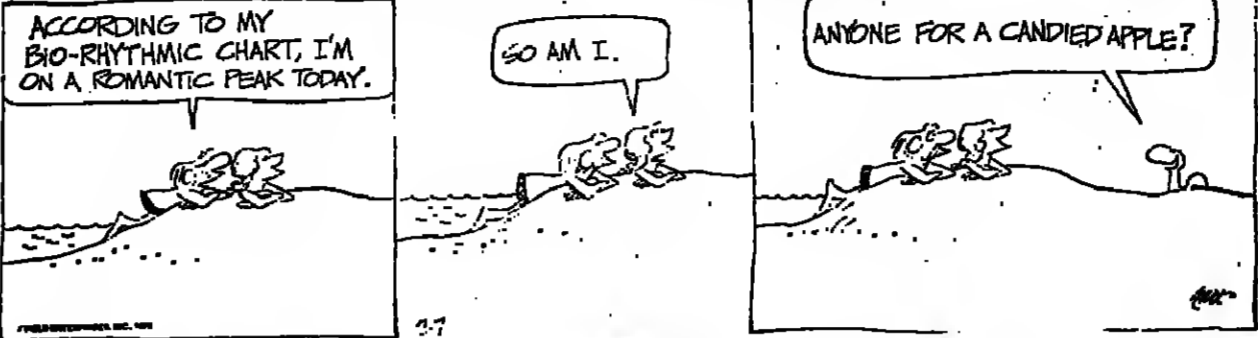
**UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt**

(d) Atlantifonds.....	\$F12.05
(d) Atlantifonds.....	\$F12.05
(d) Atlantifonds.....	\$F12.05
(d) Atlantifonds.....	\$F12.05

## PEANUTS



## B. C.



## B. C.



## B. C.



## B. C.



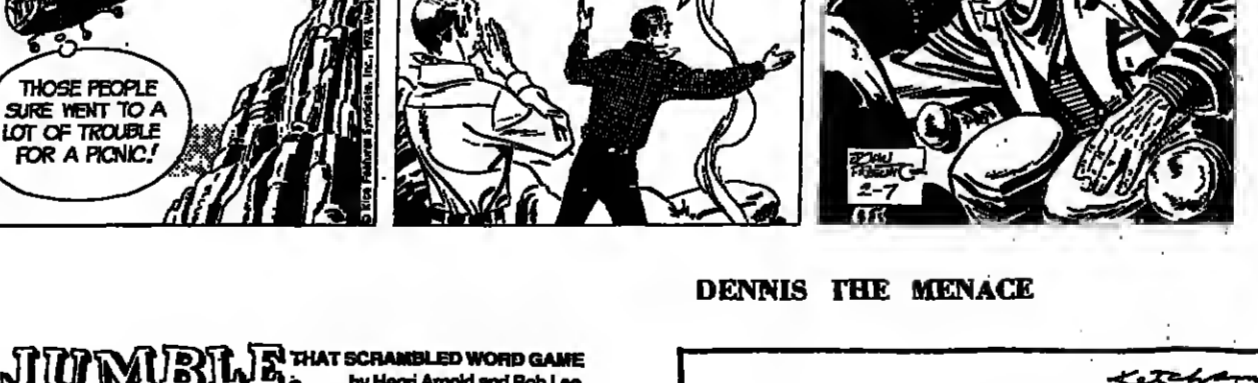
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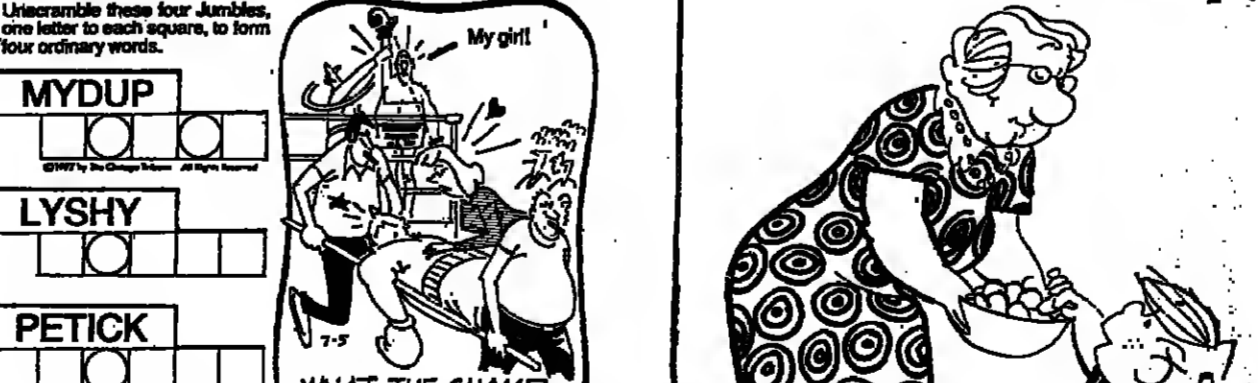
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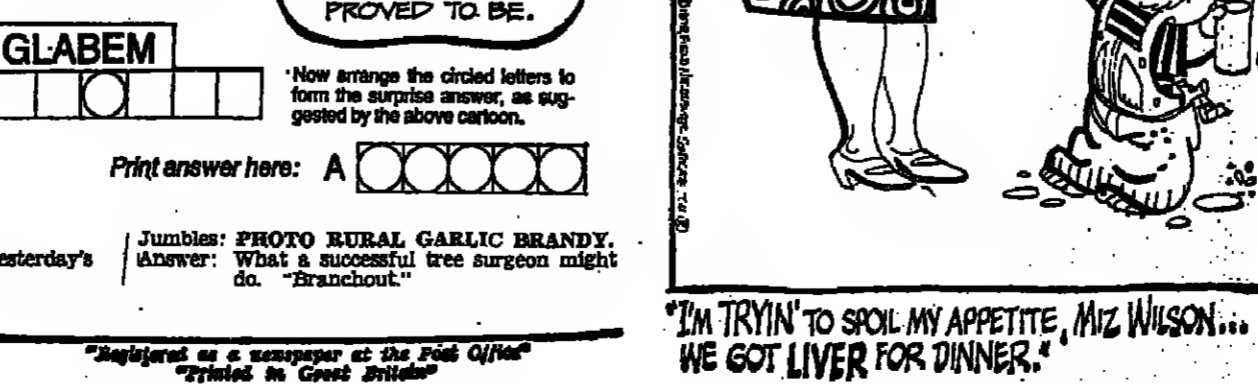
## B. C.



## B. C.



## B. C.



## BOOKS

### BLACK NIGHT, WHITE SNOW

Russia's Revolutions, 1905-1917

By Harrison E. Salisbury. Doubleday. 746 pp. \$14.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IF "BLACK NIGHT, White Snow" isn't history written by flashes of lightning, it seems at least to have been typed on a drum. It pounds along. It is almost drunk on Russia. It keeps company with Alexander Blok, who understood 1917 to consist of night and snow, the hungry dog, the bloody flag, bullets, roses and Jesus.

Above it flies the silver dove of Andrei Bely, who in 1908 informed us: "In the West there are many books; in Russia there are many unspoken words. There is that in Russia which destroys books and smashes buildings and puts life itself to the fire; and on that day when the West comes to Russia it will be totally consumed by fire; all will burn that can be burned because only from the ashes of death does the zhar-ptitsa, the firebird, fly to heaven."

By now, Harrison Salisbury, former prize-winning reporter and editor of The New York Times, should need no introduction. He spent years in Russia. Two indifferent novels of his are set there. More to the point, he is the author of the splendid "The 900 Days: The Siege of Leningrad."

It is brave of him to try to compete with John Reed and Trotsky, with the seven volumes of Nikolai Sukhanov's memoirs and the last 127 pages of Edmund Wilson's "To the Finland Station." But he has to do it. And he has done it exceedingly well. His style doesn't help much. It is slapdash and rather like a courtesan, willing when the rubles are right to accommodate any cliché of the streets.

Salisbury writes and flies as if on deadline, on handgrips or "with the stab of a pencil on squared sheets from a child's notebook" as Lenin did in drafting his proposal for the October coup. There isn't time for niceties; let editors or historians fix this up, and pretty.

And yet he triumphs because he is the consummate reporter seized by passion. What a story he's got hold of!

He interviews everybody, even the dead, in their letters and diaries and apologies. He haunts that small portion of the meticulous Soviet archives that he is permitted to consult, he swallows all the books, and needs to spit.

But he brings back the quotes, and what quotes they are—from Mayakovsky and Trotsky, from Gorky and Rasputin, from Zinaida Gippius and V. V. Shulgin. With such quotes, he loses. And when the "dark" flex themselves, he is moving dithyrambs, and I am smelling sweat and black Eisenstein should have there, and he was.

We are talking, of about three revolutions. In 1905 that didn't win the two in 1917. February, October, that did.

One of Salisbury's con is that in three cases, knew what he or she was. One thinks of Dostoevsky's "Possessed": "It sounded like him. Who could make tail of it?"

In 1905, and again in 1917, the two should have known by the two who knew the Lenin in exile and Gorky in the Winter 7 for October 1917. It was, to Salisbury, a coming with real blood: "The mobilized, most disorganized, needless coup in political history."

The imagination of "Black Night, White Snow" is dominated by pairs. One pair is Lenin and Nicholas.

Salisbury holds them in almost equal contempt: Nicholas—"How terrible it is to have an autocracy without an autocrat," said Shulginsk—superstitious, sensitive and incompetent; and Lenin, power-hungry "Jesuit of Socialism," railroaded the Soviet, stealing the social revolutionary program, abolishing freedom of the press and the Constituent Assembly, creating the cheka and murdering Romanovs.

Kerensky was interesting. But he was a good losing game. But a Soviet of more than one Bolshevik voice, and a Constituent Assembly associated with the democratic impulse, were the hope of Russia. Rasputin wasn't the only firebird available to Bely. Gorky could have told him.

The second pair is comprised of the artists of the "silver age" and those "dark people." To dark people—what Irving Hov calls "the appearance of million of speechless men, climbing up from the silence of centuries"—flexed.

The artists, the poets and the novelists, felt a clumping on the spine, and shivered, before 1905 and before 1917.

Who knows why? Maybe Russian literature got started so late that it stayed close to social truth. Maybe the poets spent so much time sandpapering their raw nerve-ends that they felt more. Maybe Russian swaddling after all, is decisive.

But imagine. The dark people are still with us. Luchate. The artists were subsidized by the new bourgeois rich to whom Nicholas wouldn't listen. And if Lenin had allowed me to vote, in either the Soviet of the Constituent Assembly, would have supported the Menshevik Julius Martov which is like voting for Turgenyev. "The Superfluous Man," a Hamlet or a scruple.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An expert seldom doubles an opposing contract of three no-trump, and when he does so he is hardly ever motivated by sheer greed.

He may be putting pressure on the opponents in a gambling effort, trying them to run or risk a heavy penalty. Alternatively, the double may be an attempt to help partner find the winning opening lead. In these rare situations, it is vital to know what lead the doubler is asking for, and there are certain well-established rules.

If the doubler side has bid one suit, that suit should be led. If both prospective defenders have bid a suit, the doubler wants partner to lead his own suit. If the defenders have not bid a suit, the double suggests a lead of dummy's suit—the second if there are two such suits.

A delicate problem arises when no suit has been bid naturally. Now partnership agreement comes into play. Many pairs use the double to indicate a strong major suit, leaving partner to guess which—he will usually lead his shorter major.

In such situations, such as one no-trump-three no-trump, it is normal to lead a major suit, as some partnerships use the double to direct a particular minor. The Fisher Double calls for partner to lead clubs, but diamonds becomes the choice if Stayman has been used.

East bitterly regretted his failure to use a Fisher Double on the diagrammed deal. South opened one no-trump, and North used Stayman en route to three no-trump. This failed to uncover a spade fit and West was on lead with no reason to lead anything but a heart.

When the heart queen came around to him, South was happy to win and grab nine tricks for a score of 600. And East was left with some unhappy arithmetic, almost needing a pocket calculator.

As North had used Stayman, permitting West to make a lead-directing double at the two-level to show length and strength in clubs, a Fisher Double of three no-trump would have asked for diamonds. East could not be sure that a diamond lead would defeat the contract, but it rated to give the defense its best chance.

It was not impossible that West held the diamond king, to give the defense five quick tricks, and if dummy held that crucial honor card the defense would be in good shape if the suit was led.

As East worked out disconsolately, the double would have been worth no less than 2,600 points. He would have won the first trick and shifted to a heart, allowing West to win and continue diamonds. When the smok cleared, South would have been down seven tricks for a penalty of 2,000.

**NORTH**  
4384  
442  
4K95  
4QJ72

**WEST**  
4372  
4AQJ873  
463  
44

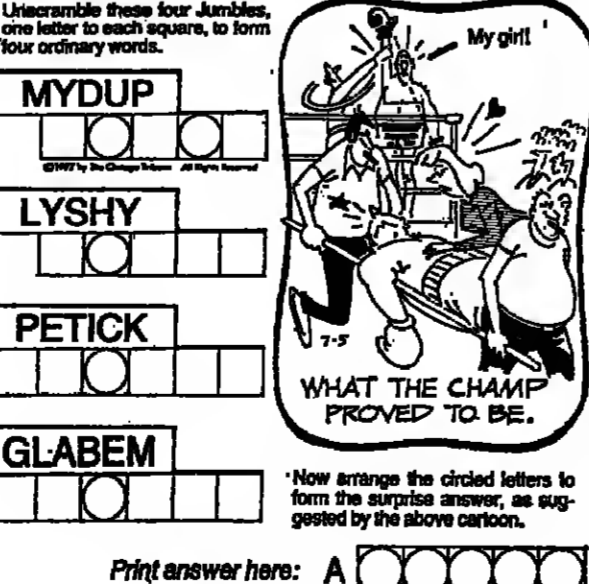
**EAST**  
4163  
456  
4AQJ107  
4165

**SOUTH (D)**  
4K105  
4K105  
4K105  
4K105

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
1.N.T. Pass 24 Pass  
20- Pass 2.N.T. Pass  
3.N.T. Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart queen.

## JUMBLE



Print answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: PHOTO RURAL GARLIC BRANDY. Answer: What a successful tree surgeon might do. "Branchcut."

## DENNIS THE MENACE



كثيرا ليس

## Porsche 935 Breezes to Victory at Daytona

By Barry Lorge

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6 (UPI)—At 4:15 yesterday afternoon, a 40-minute, 100-mile race, the 24 Hours of Daytona, the Porsche 935 Breeze, driven by Rolf Stommelen, Peter Gregg, and Antoine Hezemans, won the race. The Porsche 935 Breeze, driven by Rolf Stommelen, Peter Gregg, and Antoine Hezemans, won the race. The Porsche 935 Breeze, driven by Rolf Stommelen, Peter Gregg, and Antoine Hezemans, won the race.



WINNING TRIO—Rolf Stommelen, Peter Gregg, Antoine Hezemans spray champagne.

California's Rolf Stommelen, who had pushed the car to an early lead, never relinquished it.

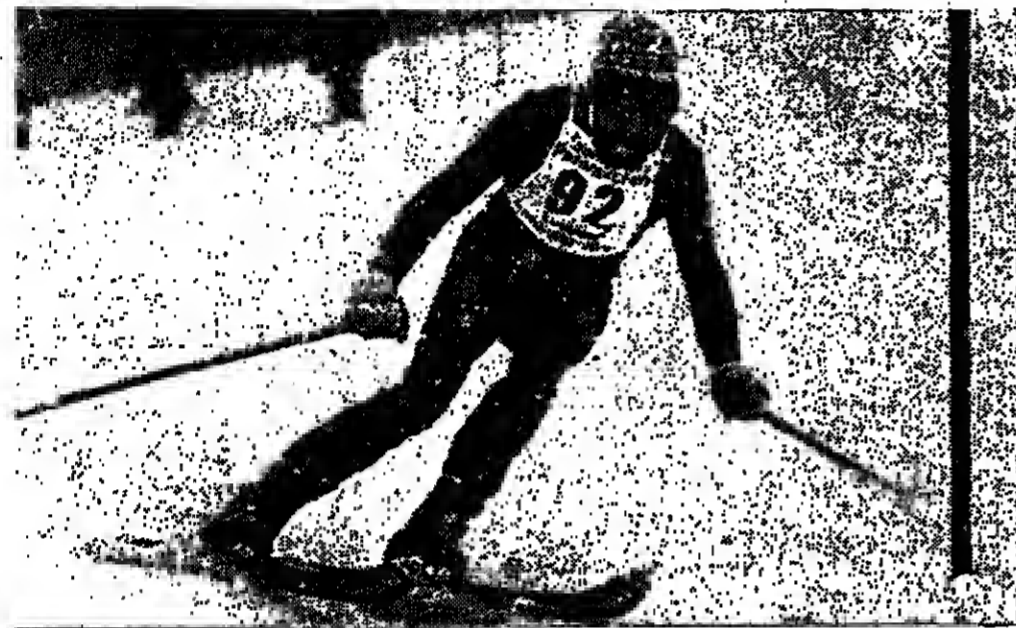
So why did the pit stop take 1 minute 49 seconds, much longer than the Gregg team normally requires for such maneuvers?

"Putting on new decals," reported an intelligence-gatherer dispatched to the scene.

## Why Last Place in Standings Yields Pride

By Samuel Abt

BRITISH PARTNER—West Germany, (UPI)—For the victory here at the World Championships of Alpine Skiing, the Irish skier, Robert McKee, learned each of the competing countries' nationalities, an exercise in which he is not known to be particularly good.



Robert McKee on way toward finish line in a World Championship race.

team is one skier, Robert McKee, born in Boston and a state agent in Stowe, Vt., 10 years. Because his Irishness, he has dual citizenship, which has won him the Irish Ski Federation's honor of being named "Irish Skier of the Year" for 1977.

"Breaking No Rules" started in a small way in 1976, when McKee, then 23, entered the Irish championships in the slalom and giant slalom. He finished seventh in the slalom and fourth in the giant slalom.

McKee said in his 20th year, "I go twice a year to Ireland. I've even built a house in County Mayo, though the family has been in Ireland since 1840." McKee said in his 20th year, "I go twice a year to Ireland. I've even built a house in County Mayo, though the family has been in Ireland since 1840."

team said, also insisting on anonymity, "is making a mockery out of the goals of the national teams. We're trying to bring out the best in our skiers, encouraging them to push themselves beyond what they think of as their limits."

"Why Push Yourself?" "What he really says is 'Why push yourself? Why not just finish in whatever time it takes and enjoy the rest of the World Cup life?' It's really outrageous."

Although more violent than most attitudes toward McKee, these comments are typical of the feeling that he is getting something for nothing. McKee said in his 20th year, "I go twice a year to Ireland. I've even built a house in County Mayo, though the family has been in Ireland since 1840."

the estimate of his age. "Let's just say I'm in my late 30s," he said. "Let's keep it a little mystery."

He is more forthcoming about other personal details, including the fact that he attended Cornell University, playing hockey there from 1969 through 1971. He said, and working in the hotel business before he went into real estate. He added that he "worked like a dog" last year to make the extra \$5,000 or \$6,000 he estimates the World Cup tour will cost him, mainly for his rented car and his equipment, of which only the skis are supplied free by a sponsor.

"In the beginning," he said of the tour, "I was embarrassed but not just waiting at the top of the hill to start, then I take my run and go back up the hill to start again. I'm not skiing much and it shows. My technique is getting worse all the time."

As a one-man team, assisted since Christmas by his wife, McKee noted how much of his time is spent handling the details that other skiers leave to their entourages.

"On a big team," he said, "all you have to do is get up and show up at a race. Everything else is done for you."

the next stop. Every minute of every day is accounted for.

"While talking, McKee does not complain, he explains. There is never a sign that he feels sorry for himself."

"Do I ever feel self-pity?" he asked, repeating a question. "No, I don't, ever, because this is what I'm doing. I'm doing it for myself."

"They always give the better teams the better accommodations," he said. "Sometimes they even lose my application form because, I guess, it's for just one skier. I wasted half a day here in Glenelgh because my hotel was full. I had to sleep in a tent without toilet or shower. Can you imagine that? Twelve days without a toilet or shower of your own."

"Do you know that some places in Europe they have three-piece beds, the mattresses. I mean, try sleeping on that and then racing the next morning. Some places I work on my skis, washing them, in the dark alone."

### 'All The Credit'

"I helped out for just a fraction over an hour," he said, "but Rolf and Tony should get all the credit. I didn't stay with the other car when they were both running on the same lap well into the morning. I didn't take a turn in their car until they had it 20 laps ahead."

Did that mean he should still be considered a three-time winning driver, as is his former teammate and rival from Jacksonville, Haywood?

"Well, I did drive a little bit," said Gregg hastily, almost humbly. "Maybe they'll give me the credit for the fourth win."

Many will accuse Gregg of shameless gamesmanship, but there is no question that his team was superbly organized and skillful, as impressively crafted as the vehicles they fielded.

"There is no difference between him and a factory team," lauded Stommelen, a top grand prix driver from 1970 through 1974 when he had a bad crash at Barcelona. He now, normally drives with Hezemans for Germany's Georg Looz team.

The Stommelen-Hezemans car averaged 108.743 m.p.h. for the race and finished 115.2 miles, or 30 laps ahead of the Rutherford-Schurti-Barbour entry. Thirty-two cars finished the race, of 67 that started Saturday at 4:33 p.m.

A nonturbo Porsche Carrera, driven by owner Diego Fabbri of Puerto Rico and Alex Poole of Britain, was third, another five laps back.

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## NBA Stars Show Off, East Wins

By Paul Attner

ATLANTA, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Randy Smith, the contest's most valuable player, put yesterday's 28th NBA All-Star Game into perspective.

"We didn't have any plays, but basketball is a basic game," the Buffalo guard said. "You pick and choose, you play defense, you shoot and you run. I think it made for a good show for the spectators."

The 22 all-stars showed how basic basketball also can be sensational basketball. The East just happened to play a little more spectacularly in defeating the West, 133-125.

Although the sell out crowd in the Omni was delighted that its team won—the Atlanta Hawks are in the Eastern Conference—the real pleasure of the contest came from watching the amazing talents of the players.

The game had a little of everything, from one of those floating, one-handed dunks by Philadelphia's Julius Erving to a gravity-defying, spinning reverse layup by New York's Bob McAdoo to two at-the-buzzer, 40-foot jumpers by Smith.

"A Showcase" "I think this gave everyone a nice view of what professional basketball is all about," said East center Dave Cowens of Boston. "It was a showcase of what this game is."

"Everyone talks about the fact we got paid so much. But we all played a lot of basketball before we got paid for it. You definitely want to show you can play the game on an individual basis when you come here. You use street-ball fundamentals to show it."

It was almost as if the players were involved in some kind of tag-team match. First one player would take over the show, then another would grab the spotlight.

The West's Paul Westphal, from Phoenix, got things going with a 16-point, four-assist, one-steal first half when his team dominated with its running game and the inside defense of Portland's Bill Walton.

The only reason the East was just nine points back at intermission was the play of Doug Collins, the West guard who was trying to fulfill the role of playmaker. He shot enough to have 12 points and had three assists, offsetting Erving's one-for-10 misfiring from the floor.

East to Come The fans oohed and aahed when Erving blocked a dunk attempt by Portland's Maurice Lucas and then a dunk on hard the ball bounced to the top of the backboard. But the best was yet to come.

The third period belonged to Thompson, the 6-4 swingman with springs for legs. He loosened up with three straight 16-foot jumpers that his nothing but net and finished his segment of the show with a baseline drive and



East's Bob McAdoo, right, fouls West's Artis Gilmore.

one-handed slam-dunk which ended with him sprawled on the floor.

It was not until the final quarter that Smith and the other East players began exerting themselves. San Antonio's Larry Kenon made two quick baskets to narrow a 12-point deficit to eight, then Smith took over.

He received a long pass from Cowens, who had been plagued by early fouls, and swished an 18-footer from the key. Another Cowens pass led to a Smith fast-break layup. After three West points, Smith countered with a medium-range jumper, a 20-footer, a layup off yet another Cowens pass, and finally, a 12-foot jump shot.

That pulled the East to 113-112 and it was time for the Doctor. His three-point play gave the East its first lead since the opening minutes and his three foul shots moments later, after baskets by Smith and Cowens, expanded the margin to 10 points.

Smith finished with 27 points and six assists while demonstrating why he is considered the fastest guard in a league of fast backcourt players.

"My job was to run and fill the middle," said Smith, a seventh-round draft choice in 1971 who high jumped 6-10 3/4, triple jumped 52 feet and was an All-America soccer player at Buffalo State.

"When I came in, I wanted to use my speed and penetrate and create offensive situations." That is just what he did. He

more than made up for the East's lack of playmaking guards, although he had plenty of help from Cowens's second half of nine rebounds, 12 points and Erving's commanding presence at the end.

Smith said he even practices his last-second, long jumpers. "I take them all the time in Buffalo," he said. "They usually don't go in, but I practice them a lot."

"I just had a good feeling about this game. My wife thought I'd win the most valuable player and I got plenty of rest last night. 'Hey, this is fun. It was show-time.'"

Boston's John Havlicek, playing in a record-tying 13th All-Star Game, started for the East after Collins stepped aside "because I thought John should start. It was an honor for me to let him start." Havlicek, who got a long ovation when he was introduced, scored 10 points.

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## U.S. Brother, Sister Win All in Speed Skating

MONTREAL, Feb. 6 (UPI)—Eric and Beth Heiden won every event at the junior speedskating championships to capture gold medals for the United States yesterday. They also set five world records.

The brother-sister team completely dominated the two days of competition between 55 skaters from 16 nations. Eighteen-year-old Beth won all four women's events and 20-year-old Eric took all four men's events.

Eric set world marks for 3,000 meters and 5,000 meters. His gold medal-winning point total

was the best ever in junior competition.

His 4:16.20 time in the 3,000 metered the world mark of 4:19.85. Over the 5,000-meter course, his time of 7:23.54 broke the record of 7:30.23. He had set both marks at last year's junior championships at Inzell, West Germany.

His other victories, in the 500-meter and 1,500-meter events, gave him a gold medal-winning point total of 165.84. The previous record, which he had also held, was 162.715 points.

The silver medal in men's competition went to Russian Vitalij Zazerskiy, with 173.536

points and the bronze went to a Norwegian, Tom Olheim, with 173.971 points.

Beth Heiden took the women's 3,000-meter race with a world record time of 4:47.37, bettering the previous mark of 4:57.78 she set at last year's junior championships.

She also won the 500-meter, 1,000-meter and 1,500-meter events and took the gold medal with the record point total of 183.128.

Norway's Bjørge Jensen took the silver medal with 187.114 points while Ines Baumann of East Germany picked up the bronze with 189.777 points.

## Green Wins Hawaii Golf In a Playoff

HONOLULU, Feb. 6 (AP)—Hubert Green sank a 7-foot putt on the second playoff hole, then watched Bill Kratzert miss a five-footer as Green won the \$250,000 Hawaiian Open yesterday.

Both players, who parred the first sudden-death playoff hole, No. 15, hit into bunkers around the 450-yard, par-5 15th. Kratzert hit out of the sand and near the hole, then Green also hit a good shot to leave himself the winning putt that was worth \$50,000 for first place. Kratzert won \$28,500.

The two finished regulation play over the 7,234-yard, par-72 Waialae Country Club course with 2748, 14 under par.

Kratzert had begun the day in a second-place tie with Gene Littler, George Burns and Hale Irwin, 3 strokes behind Green's 203.

Short Putt Missed The green, current U.S. Open champion, led this tournament from early in the second round until the 17th hole on the final day. He missed a short putt there for a bogey 4, falling into a tie with Kratzert at 14-under.

Green, playing in the group behind Kratzert, missed a nine-foot bunker putt on the 18th that would have won it for him, but then made a scary 3-footer to send the tournament into overtime.

Mike Morley, Irwin and Bob Wynn tied for third, all at 271.

McKee said in his 20th year, "I go twice a year to Ireland. I've even built a house in County Mayo, though the family has been in Ireland since 1840."



Nick G. Stout

Since when do you drink Jim Beam?

"Since before I had my ears up. Back at ya!"

Charles Andrich—Owner/Driver, J&A Carriage.

KENTUCKY STRAIGHT BOURBON WHISKEY. 40 PROOF. DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY JAMES B. BEAM DISTILLING CO., CLARKSVILLE, TENN., U.S.A.

## Art Buchwald

## Who's What in the U.S.

WASHINGTON—Americans were shocked to read last week that a recent survey of teenagers showed they were completely ignorant of how the U.S. government operated as well as who was in charge.



Buchwald

Some of the findings: Fewer than half could name one of their senators or their representatives in the House. About a third did not know a senator was elected. More than a third did not believe a newspaper should be allowed to publish criticism of elected officials. A fourth didn't know that the Senate is part of Congress. A third did not know that the Constitution outlines their civil rights.

While this is very revealing as to where teenagers' heads are these days, another survey taken at the same time came up with some even more frightening data. Based on interviews with 150,000 people over 35 years of age, the study disclosed a startling ignorance on the part of Americans in the middle and older age groups when it came to the really important issues facing the country.

For example, while 70 per cent of those questioned knew Guy Lombardo had died, only 25 per cent were aware that, although Elvis Presley has passed away, he still lives in the hearts of his fans through a multimillion-dollar souvenir business. Although for all intents and purposes he is gone, Elvis will still outsell President Carter on a magazine cover.

Only 15 per cent of those questioned knew the difference between "Laverne and Shirley."

Less than a third of the senior citizens over 65 had any knowledge that Earl Reynolds was now

dating actress Sally Field, who is only 31 years old.

Harvey Rothman, a teenager who had conducted the survey, said the ignorance of grown-ups when it came to rock music was appalling.

"Less than 2 per cent knew that one of the Sex Pistols had OD'ed on a plane from L.A. to New York."

"What's a Sex Pistol?" I asked. "There you have it," Harvey said. "That's one of the reasons grown-ups have no idea what's going on. You media people are not doing your job. The Sex Pistols are a punk rock group from England."

"What's a punk rock group?" I asked. "It's a group of people who play punk rock and do shocking things on the stage that make you want to retch."

"Beautiful," I said, "but what does punk rock have to do with our generation?" "What does the Senate have to do with ours?" Harvey retorted. "If you don't know Johnny Rotten, why should we know the name of our congressman?"

"Well, you should at least know something about the Constitution," I said.

"We don't have time. We have to keep up with Cher's divorce from Greg Allman. You grown-ups think we're stupid just because we don't know the name of the Vice-President of the United States. But can anyone over 35 name the last six women Rotten has taken to a disco club?"

"You owe it to your country to know something about how your government is run," I protested.

Harvey was really hostile. "Suppose we did know the name of our senator. What good would it do us?"

"And then what?" "He could write you back, thanking you for your letter."

"I'd rather get an autographed photo of Lee Majors."

"Who's Lee Majors?" I wanted to know.

"I don't believe it. He's Farrah Fawcett's husband. No wonder your generation can't make it on Social Security."

## French Women Have Vote—Now Want Votes

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS, Feb. 6 (UPI)—The French women's movement drew a bit closer to its U.S. counterpart today when it announced it would present a women's slate with 50 candidates and 50 alternates running on a party platform in the French legislative elections next month. It was the first time in France that women had formed a political party, elaborated a feminist platform and recruited women candidates.

Until now, the French movement has been pieced together with rape, abortion and contraception reform. The U.S. movement has been trying to elect women to office but it has never formed a women's party to do so.

Gisèle Halimi, lawyer and co-president of Choisir, the most well-known French women's group, with 10,000 members, announced the move at a press conference. "This is an event in the women's struggle," she said to a group of activists and journalists. "It is the first time a group of women have decided to defend a platform in an election campaign."

Choisir first became known in France in 1972 when it took on the struggle for a liberalized abortion law. Gisèle Halimi was instrumental in getting the new law when in that year she defended 16-year-old Marie-Claire Chevalier, who was prosecuted in Sobriy, a Paris suburb, for having had an illegal abortion.

## Behind Idea

Marie-Claire's mother, Michèle, stayed on as an official of Choisir, after the case was won. Marie-Claire, Michèle Chevalier and lawyer Halimi are said to have been behind the idea of running women candidates on a women's platform.

After outlining the plight of women in France and accusing the established political parties of ignoring the problem, Miss Halimi presented the women's plank. There are 13 legislative proposals, including a parental leave, which would give both



Lawyer Gisèle Halimi presents women's political platform. Next to her is Michèle Chevalier, whose daughter was prosecuted under old law for having an abortion.

mother and father seven months off from work after the birth of a child at 50 per cent of pay. Another proposal would substitute a more stringent equal-pay-for-equal-work law for the 1972 law, which the group says has been unenforced. According to accepted statistics, women in high ranks of business are paid about 33 per cent less than their male counterparts.

A third proposal would require juries to be composed 50 per cent of women. Miss Halimi said it is rare that juries are equally divided between men and women. Another proposal would make advertising that "insults the dignity of women" punishable by law.

Choisir's "Programme Commun des Femmes" will include a "ministry for women." President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing created a "ministry for the feminine condition" in 1974 after he was elected. He abolished it in 1976.

Miss Halimi announced that Choisir would formally request the other political parties to withdraw candidates in certain

electoral districts so that women candidates of Choisir could have the best chance of winning.

Out of 490 deputies in the National Assembly, nine are women. The Communist party is presenting 64 women candidates and alternates have 189. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Parti Républicain has nominated 30 women and the Rassemblement Pour la République, the Gaullist party, is backing six women.

It is unlikely that any of the major parties will withdraw their candidates to favor candidates of Choisir. A Socialist party official, speaking unofficially, defended his party's policy. "We have dealt with the feminine problem," he said. "Obviously, we haven't gone far enough, but the Socialist party is not separate from French society." He said a decision on the withdrawal of candidates could not be made until Wednesday.

A spokeswoman for the Parti Républicain said flatly that the Giscardists would not withdraw their candidates. She defended the Parti Républicain's record

on women and added it was not party policy to segregate men from women.

Despite the slim prospects, the 30 women candidates on the podium seemed confident. All together, the 100 Choisir candidates and alternates have 189 children. They include five housewives, six physicians, five teachers, a stewardess and Air France's only woman pilot.

The feeling at this meeting was that the French women's movement had taken a new turn. "It's unique," said Maryse Wolinski, a feminist. "The districts the women are running in are too big. But it's truly historic."

Miss Halimi refused to say whether she was influenced by the women's movement in the United States. She has met with feminist leaders there on several occasions. However, Claude Perrier, running for a Choisir seat in Marseille, said she was sure the American movement had been influential.

Miss Halimi said: "No French party has given women a voice. We don't want to be voters anymore. We want to be elected."

## Election Tactics

Miss Halimi announced that Choisir would formally request the other political parties to withdraw candidates in certain

## AMERICA CALLING

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